The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,807 New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1886.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 1886.
L SUTLEJ	4149	800	A. H. Johnson	8th Oct.
M BENGAL	4510	800	W. B. Andrews	15th ,,
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	22nd ,,
— GWALIOR	2733	500	R. Haselwood	29th ,,
L GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	5th Nov.
M PARRAMATTA	4759	900	W. D. Anderson	12th ,,
L RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	19th ,,
— SIAM	3041	500	R. F. Briscoe	26th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge will leave the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	15th Oct.
HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	29th ,,
SURAT	3142	550	R. G. Murray	12th Nov.
KAISER-I-HIND	4023	700	E. G. Stead	26th

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, September 15, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.	20th Nov.
ARCHIMEDE	4,000	600	20th Oct.	10th Dec.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	11th Nov.	1st Jan. 1887

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	3,500	15th Oct.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	3rd Nov.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 15, 1886.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI* AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886.
THISBE	A. Ballovich	3,500	500	16th October.
VORWARTS	F. Radonicich	2,800	450	3rd Nov.
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4,600	600	16th ,,
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3,500	550	3rd Dec.
MEDUSA	E. Perini	3500	550	16th ,,

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 100

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

O. VON HOFFER,
Ag. Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, 1st Oct. 1886

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS, BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following Sailings have been arranged:—

		Tons.	H. P.	
S.S. RYDAL HALL		2,700	400	about 23rd Oct.
S.S. WERNETH HALL	T. Collin	4,100	500	,, 20th Nov.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and Stewardess.

For Plans, Handbooks of Information, and other particulars as to Passage apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.
Agents.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, October 1, 1886.

COTTON PRESSES.

THREE CYLINDER HALF PRESS AND FINISHER
CUMMIN'S PATENT.

	400 lbs. nett.	—BALE—	500 lbs. nett.
Outturn per diem	200 Bales		175 Bales
Measurement per bale	7' 6"		9' 0"
Weight of Hoop per bale	6 lbs.		7 lbs.

Apply to
A. E. CUMMINS.
Virudupati.
Tinnevelly District.

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,

No. 9, FORBES STREET,
OLDEST DEPOT
OF
INDIAN OILMANSTORES,
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY
FOR 50 YEARS.
AWARDED MEDALS
AT
THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1873,
AT
THE AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION OF 1883
AND
AT THE JUBILEE EXHIBITION OF MELBOURNE OF 1884-85.
DIPLOMAS AWARDED
AT THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION OF 1883,
AND
AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.
Price List on Application.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES AND CLUBS.
NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME.

AUTHORISED

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stand, &c.
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 8th October, 1886, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 11th October, (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "UMBALLA," 1,908 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 6th October, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on THURSDAY, the 7th October, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th October, 1886. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUPERIOR PALE BRANDIES,

FROM THE CELEBRATED DISTILLERIES OF THE
VINE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF COGNAC.

		Cash.
TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC	per doz.,	Rs. 28 0
TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC	,,	,, 33 0
TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the Celebrated "Heart Labelled" Brandy	,,	,, 37 0
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, Matured for Medicinal use	,,	,, 60 0

TREACHER & CO., Limited.

CANTERBURY ALE.

(JOHNSON & CO.'S CANTERBURY.)

THIS pleasant Bitter Beer has been imported by Treacher and Co., at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Beers in the Indian Market. It has the genuine bitter aromatic flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of alcohol, and possess in an eminent degree those refreshing, digestive and tonic properties which should characterize all Beers.

		Cash Price. Rs.	As.
Bottles	per dozen,	6	8
Half-Bottles	,,	4	8

SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FINE OLD

GLENLIVET SCOTCH WHISKY,

A BLEND OF THE FINEST ORIGINAL
HIGHLAND WHISKIES

Of a Particularly Delicate Aroma and Flavour.

Patrons of "TREACHER'S GLENLIVET" have written as follows:—

"The best Whisky I ever had in India."

"Neither in Bonnie Scotland nor out of it have I met with a better Whisky."

"I congratulate you on the Blend; it is the universal spirit used here."

"Please send us ten dozen of your GLENLIVET for the Mess at once; the last ten dozen have gone very quickly; everybody here likes it."

GLENLIVET WHISKY,
Cash, Rs. 24, per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

"NEW TO INDIA."

THE most celebrated MALTA CIGARS. Never worm-eaten. Strong Smoke. Why spend Rs. 8 for 100 Semiramis Cigars, when you can have the same thing at Rs. 1-4 per 100.

No body should remain without a trial.

Apply to
MALTA CROSS,
Military Square, No. 3, Fort.

Ask for "Vilhena" Cigars. Rs. 1-4 per 100. Also Egyptian CigarettesRs' 1-4 per 100.

NOTICE.
SALE OF HIRDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of the MYROBALAN or HIRDA collection of the Southern Circle forests for the season 1886-87, which is estimated at:—

IN BELGAUM.

Khanapur Taluka	4,000
Belgaum Taluka	1,700
Total	5,700

Khandies of 560 lbs each.

IN KANARA.

Northern Division of Kanara	2,000
Central Division of Kanara	310
Southern Division of Kanara	2,120
Total	4,431

Khandies of 560 lbs each.

2. No offer under Rs. 8 per Khandi for the Kanara crop, if delivered at the Depots on the road sides in the forests, or Rs. 10 if delivered at the Kadra, Kumta, and Honawar Bunders will be accepted.

3. The Khanapur and Belgaum Hirdas will only be delivered at the Depots in the forests; but no tender of less than Rs. 8 for the former and Rs. 10 for the latter will be accepted.

4. For further particulars and terms of sale apply to the undersigned between the date of this publication and the 12th of October, 1886.

W. PEYTON, Colonel,
Conservator of Forest, S. C.
Conservator's Office, Southern Circle, Camp Poona,
4th September, 1886.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "THE TRUSTEES and MORTGAGEES POWER ACT 1886." Notice is hereby given that all persons being Creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of CHARLES MATHEWS, formerly Chief Engineer and Inspector of Machinery, Indian Government Dockyard, Bombay, and Surveyor to the Fort of Bombay, but late of No. 13, Cambridge Villa, Arundel Road, Dorking, in the County of Survey, deceased, who died at No. 13, Cambridge Villa aforesaid on the 5th day of November 1885, and Probate of an authenticated copy of whose Will was on the 9th day of July 1886, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Charles James Hall, Engineer, Her Majesty's Mint, Bombay, one of the Executors named in the said Will, to have effect throughout the Bomby Presidency (reserving the right of Thomas Anderson the other Executor named in the said Will, to come in and apply for Probate thereof) are required to send to the undersigned Solicitors for the said CHARLES JAMES HALL on his behalf at their office in Apollo Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses, and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased so as to reach the said office on or before the 31st day of October 1886, as after that date the said Charles James Hall as such Executor will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said deceased then in his hands according to the directions in the said Will contained, having regard only to the claims of which the said Executor shall then have noticed as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated this 13th day of September, 1886.

HORE, CONROY & BROWN,
Executor's Solicitors.

HISTORY OF THE PARSIS

INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION, AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.

2 Vols., Rs 16—Postage 9 Annas.
Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart Row.

INDIAN TEAS,

FROM THE

KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE "KOUSANIE" TEAS are the choicest of all Indian Teas, they are grown in the District originally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India, and for superiority of quality have gained TWELVE MEDALS and TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

CASH PRICE LIST.

		Rs.	a.
KOUSANIE MIXTURE, a well-known specialty from the Kousanie Gardens.	1 lb. packets, per packet	1	6
	2 lb. packets, per packet	2	12
	5 lb. catties, per catty	6	12
SOUCHONG, Finest in 2 lb. packets	per packet	2	12
PEKOE, Finest in 2 lb. packets	per packet	3	0
HYSON, Young (green)	1 lb. packet	1	10
ORANGE PEKOE, Finest	1 lb. packet	1	10
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE in 1 lb. packets	per packet	1	0
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE in 2 lb. packets	per packet	2	0
* TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA, a small broken leaf Tea	per lb.	0	10

SPECIAL WHOLESALE TERMS TO THE TRADE.

SOLE AGENTS
FOR THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

COLLARD & COLLARD PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

ARTISTIC RECREATION FOR ALL.
THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY

KALBADEVIE ROAD,
(ABOVE KALBADEVIE POST OFFICE,)

BEG to announce to the Nobilities and Gentries of Bombay that they have opened a First Class Studio" under an eminent Artist from Europe, who has an experience of fifteen years in the largest studios of Paris, Berlin and Hamburg, undertake to execute business in every branch of Photographic, Oilpainting and enlarging from minature to life size in the best styles at moderate prices.

Studio open daily from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Office open from 8 a. m. to 6. p. m. for any previous engagements.

THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY.

AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS.

Illustrated price-lists free.

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S BRANDY.

WE have arranged to keep in stock this well-known BRANDY FOR SALE:—

In Bottles Rs. 21-8 per case.
In Flasks ,, 23-4 ,,
In ½ Flasks ,, 25-4 ,,

This Brandy has already won a reputation of its own with the public, so we can safely recommend it for general use. Trial orders are solicited from persons up to this time using other brands. Special terms will be quoted on application to wholesale dealers.

SOLE AGENT:
MEIFFRE NEVEU AND Co.,
No 5, PATELL STREET

SUB-AGENT:
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
PHAIDOWNEE.

GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION.

AS A DRINK, one table-spoonful in a tumbler of water, GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION purifies the blood, increases the appetite, and has the greatest efficacy against complaints of the chest, colds, coughs, and diseases of the skin, PRICKLY-HEAT, boils, etc.

Owing to the carbolic acid it contains it is the best hygienic and preservative drink in hot climates in cases of epidemics, fevers, and cholera, as it destroys all bad germs impure water.

AS A LOTION, either pure or mixed with a little water, it give immediate relief in all diseases of the skin, PRICKLY-HEAT, itch, boils carbuncles, and mosquito-bites.

Each label bears E. GUYOT'S signature printed in three colours.

Manufactory—19 Rue Jacob, Paris.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., THOMSON & TAYLOR COOPER MADON & Co.

THE NEW

FIRE EXTINGUISHER
THE HARDEN "STAR"

HAND GRENADE FIRE EXTINGUISHER,
PATENTED.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY PRACTICAL FIRE-EXTINGUISHING GRENADE.

Used in almost all the chief WAREHOUSES HOTELS, RAILWAY STATIONS MILLS, THEATRES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, etc., throughout England and America

The Grenade consists of a glass flask filled with a chemical fluid, which is not affected by climate or age, AND IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

The Fire-extinguishing properties lie in gases, which are evolved when the liquid comes in contact with flame. The contents of the Grenade vaporize immediately when thrown on or into the fire, destroying the oxygen in the neighbourhood of the fire, and therefore

COMBUSTION CANNOT EXIST.

Prices at Indian ports, Rs. 30 per doz. case,
SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR WHOLESALE QUANTITIES.
ALWAYS READY FOR USE. ALWAYS EFFECTIVE. NEVER GETS OUT OF ORDER. CHEAP AND CONVENIENT. CAN BE USED BY MAN, WOMAN, OR CHILD.
TO BE HAD FROM ALL MERCHANTS.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

JAS. CROWDER,
2, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY; 156, RADHA BAZAAR, CALCUTTA.
ALSO AT MADRAS, KURRACHEE, DELHI, AND RANGOON.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c.

THE AGENTS FOR DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
BRINSMEAD'S AND SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.
STARLEY AND SUTTON'S BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.
RAWSON BRO'S. SUPERIOR ELECTROPLATED WARE.
MANUFACTURING GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS.
ALL KINDS OF ENGRAVING AND DIESINKING.

PRECIOUS STONE AND PEARL MERCHANTS.

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CLOCK AND CHRONOMETERS, NAUTICAL AND OTHER SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED, ADJUSTED, AND RATED.
ENAMELLING, ELECTROGILDING, PLATING AND NICKELING, MUSICAL BOXES, BINOCULARS, TELESCOPES, &c.

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY—BRANCH AT POONA.

THE ELGIN MILLS TENTS
WERE AWARDED
THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL
AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

And their superiority for excellence of design, durability and general finish may be vouched for by the many UNSOLICITED testimonials they have received, one of which is annexed below.

"No. 685.
CAMP.
"AFGHAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
"August 19th, 1886.
"Sir,

"I am desired by Her Majesty's Commissioner to inform you that the Tents supplied by the ELGIN "MILLS for the Afghan Boundary Commission have given him great satisfaction. During the past two years "they have been exposed to very severe weather, but have lasted well throughout.

"Yours truly,
"(Sd.) CHAS. E. YATE, CAPTAIN.

"To
"THE MANAGER,
"ELGIN MILLS,
CAWNPORE."

A LARGE STOCK
COMPRISING:

DURBAR TENTS, DOUBLE and SINGLE-POLED REGULATION TENTS, HILL SWISS COTTAGE, MINIATURE SWISS COTTAGE, and BECHOBA TENTS, SHAMIANAHS, and CASHMERE TENTS.
SLEEPING, SHOOTING, CABUL, AND SERVANTS' PALS.
MESS TENTS, NATIVE OFFICERS' and TROOPERS' TENTS, and LASCAR PALS, CAMP FURNITURE and BEDS, ALWAYS ON HAND.

AND

The revised prices will be found to be the most moderate in the Indian Market for GUARANTEED QUALITY and WORKMANSHIP, and the Tents, as heretofore, the best value for the money obtainable in this country.

Any description of Tents in stock, can be supplied at short notice on application to—

THE AGENT,
ELGIN MILLS, CAWNPORE.

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

ASQUITH, LORD AND WHITMORE have the pleasure to announce the arrival of a thoroughly new assortment of MATERIALS and of the LATEST DESIGNS.

The excellent FIT and COMFORT of our SHIRTS is too well-known throughout the EAST to need further comment on them.

PATTERNS of NEWEST FRENCH CAMBRICS, OXFORD or JUTE SHIRTINGS, REAL UNSHRINKABLE FLANNELS and SILK and WOOLS, SPUN SILKS, WHITE FLANNELS for TENNIS, &c., will be forwarded with our CATALOGUE containing the easiest Method for self-measurement, on application to

ASQUITH,
LORD AND WHITMORE,
THE WELL-KNOWN SHIRT-MAKERS,
Estd. 1870. BOMBAY. Estd. 1870

ROENISCH PIANOFORTES.

Illsutrated price-lists free by post.

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S
GENUINE ORIGINAL
CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES
CANNOT BE EXCELLED

With regard to correctness in keeping time, and durability by watches costing three and four times that amount.

They are in stock as follows:—

In open face white metal case	Rs. 25
,, sterling silver case	,, 40
In hunting white metal case	,, 28
,, sterling silver case	,, 45
In cut hunting white metal case	,, 30
,, sterling silver case	,, 50

A gentleman writes to us as follows regarding these watches:—

Seeing some testimonials to the excellence of your watches in a newspaper lately, it has occurred to me that you may be pleased to hear that I have been wearing one of hat constantly now for 14 years. The watch No. 29,654 (hunting case) I bought in 1872. It has been home to England and out again and was all through the Cabul Campaigns so that altogether it has weathered extremes of heat and cold in many lands and it is just as good as ever as far as I can judge. As well as I can remember it has been cleaned twice in this period.

Yours faithfully,
PH. N.,
Thull Chotiali, July 1886.
Major, 14th Bengal Lancers.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDERABAD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite passenger Steamer CITY OF CANTERBURY, 3,212 tons, Captain A. B. GRAY, will sail for London or Liverpool on or about the 13th Nov. This steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess, Two Berth Cabins, Baths, Punkhas and every comfort for First Class Passengers. No others carried. Crews entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 4th October 1886. Agents.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE Bank, the Public Debt Office, and the Government Savings Bank will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 7th instant, on account of the DASSARA, and on SATURDAY, the 9th instant, on account of the MOHARRAM HOLIDAY.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 2nd October 1886.

CHUBB'S DESPATCH BOXES, JAPANNED TIN.

No.		Rs.	A.
1.	15 by 10 by 5 inches	48	2
2.	15 by 10 by 6 inches	52	8
3.	17 by 11 by 7 inches	56	14
Leather cover for above, No. 1.	.. ...	14	0
No. 2, Rs. 15-12, and for No. 3.	... ...	17	8

BRANCH IN BOMBAY,
EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

THE MORARJEE GOCULDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company with be held at the Company's Mill Premises, Sopari Baug, Parell, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of October 1886, at 3 p. m., for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ended 30th June 1886.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 12th October 1886, to Tuesday, the 19th October 1886, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MORARJEE GOCULDASS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents,
The Morarjee Goculdass S. & W. Co. Ld.
Fort, No. 2, Tamarind Lane, Bombay 5th October 1886.

NOTICE is hereby given that DAMJEE CANJEE has contracted to purchase all that piece or parcel of land situate on the east side of Bora Bazar Street in the Sub-District of Fort, in the Island of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 577, new No. 5692, Old Survey No. 876, New Survey No. 8704, together with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse and other buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 69 and now under No. 69, containing by admeasurement 78 square yards, and bounded on the east by the property of Kanjee Khetsey, on the west by the Bora Bazar Street, on the north by the property of Naya Dharamsey, and on the south by the property of Cooverjee Cullianjee, and which said land and premises have been and are now in the occupation of Jairam Dewjee and other tenants of Jadowjee Megjee. Any person or persons having any claim upon the said land and premises by way of inheritance, gift, sale, lease, mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 1, in Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim or claims, which will be considered as waived.—Dated this 4th day of October, 1886.

TYABJI & DAYABHAI,
Purchasers' Solicitors.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

—The THIRD QUARTERLY MEETING will be held here on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 3-30 p.m., for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Letter from the Secretary, Town Council, reporting the Budget transfers sanctioned by the Council in September 1886.

2. Government Resolution sanctioning the expenditure required for defraying the cost of presenting addresses to H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught and H. E. the Earl of Dufferin, Viceroy and Governor-General of India. Town Council's Resolution recommending the Corporation to sanction the expenditure from Surplus Cash Balance, of Rs. 500, to defray the cost of illuminating and enclosing the said addresses.

3. Town Council's Resolution recommending the Corporation (1) to sanction the grant of Rs. 65,000 for Gunbow Street improvement, being now debited to Surplus Cash Balance instead of to Loan Funds, (2) to formally sanction the raising of loan of Rs. 7,00,000 to cover the cost of the following works, for which the Corporation has already provisionally determined that a Loan be raised; viz., 1. Drainage of the Fort. 2. Malabar Hill Reservoir Roof, extra grant. 3. Additional works, at Love Grove Pumping Station. 4. Increasing and improving the distribution of water-supply and providing higher levels with filtered waters. 5. Constructing pipe drain in certain roads in Khetwadi. 6. Constructing side drain at Wari Bunder Road; (3) to provide the further grant of Rs. 24,133 required for the adjustment of expenditure on Bhandarwada Reservoir Works, New Outlet Works at Vehar; less savings on the 17 lakhs Drainage Loan Works, and on various Water Works included in the Sanitary Works Loan, and now completed.

Dosabhai Framji, Esq., C.S.I., will move that sanction be given to the debit of Rs. 65,000 to Surplus Cash Balance; to the raising of the Loan of Rs. 7,00,000; and to the adjustments as above.

4. Further letter from Mr. Narayan Abbajee Parelker regarding the lighting of Para Lane, Parel.

5. Notice of motion from Captain Selby of his intention to move, that the Corporation desires that, in future, all applications for appointments of Superior Officers in the Municipality be made at least six months before the expiration of the period of such appointments that it is proposed to renew; and be supported by the specific recommendations of the Council and the Commissioner.

6. An adjourned SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING will be held on the same day, at 4 p.m., for the further consideration of motion by Captain H. O. Selby, to the effect, that, as more frequent meetings are necessary, the Chairman be requested to summon meetings in the first and third week of every month, and if necessary, in the second or fourth week of any month.

An adjourned SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at 4-30 P.M. same day, for the consideration of further petitions, dated 4th and 9th August 1886, from Moola Jewa and other Halalkhors.

By order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation; and Secy., Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 4th October, 1886.

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☞ The GUIDE for October has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

CONTENTS:

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to places by Steamer and Dâk.
ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD—
Examples of Cook's Tours Round the World.
Circular Tours between Bombay, Madras or Calcutta and Ceylon, the Straits, China and Japan.
Circular Tours between Bombay, Madras or Calcutta and Ceylon, Australia, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Japan.
THE ROUTE TO ENGLAND FROM INDIA *via* the PACIFIC.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY to places in INDIA and abroad.
Table of distances on the Bolan Road.
Tonga Dâks.
Harbour Steam Ferries.
Coast Routes to and near Bombay to Goa.
DESCRIPTION OF BOMBAY.
POSTAL DIRECTORY—
Departure of Overland Mails.
Departure of Inland Mails.
Money Orders.
Inland Postage Rates.
Foreign do. do.
Foreign Parcel Post.
TELEGRAPHIC CHARGES—
Rates for Foreign Telegrams.
Rates of Charges between India and Ceylon.
Ceylon Local Telegraphic Charges.
THROUGH TRAINS—
Bombay to Nagpore, Allahabad, and Calcutta.
Calcutta, Allahabad, Nagpore, Indore, and Mhow to Bombay.
Bombay to Surat, Ahmedabad, and Bhownuggar.
Bombay and Ahmedabad to Aimere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Delhi, Agra, and Lahore.
Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Jeypore, Ajmere, and Indore to Ahmedabad.
Ahmedabad and Surat to Bombay.
Bombay and Allahabad to Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, and Peshawar.
Lahore to Mooltan, Sibi, and Kurrachee.
Kurrachee and Sibi to Mooltan and Lahore.
Mooltan, Lahore, and Peshawar to Delhi, Cawnpore and Allahabad.
Bombay to Poona, Sholapur, Nizam Hyderabad, Madras, and Beypore.
Beypore, Madras, Nizam Hyderabad, Sholapur, and Poona to Bombay.
Local Trains between Bombay, Coorla, Tanna, and Cullian.
Local Trains between Cullian, Tanna, Coorla, and Bombay.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, and Andaree.
Local Trains between Andaree, Bandora, Mahim, and Bombay.
RAILWAY TIME TABLES—
Bombay to Bhosawal, Hosungabad, Jubbulpore, Allahabad Benares, Gya, Patna, and Calcutta.
Calcutta, Patna, Gya, Benares, Allahabad, Jubbulpore, Hosungabad to Bhosawal and Bombay.
Bombay to Nagpore and Raj Nandgaon.
Raj Nandgaon to Nagpore and Bombay.
Bombay to Narel, Khandala, Poona, Ahmednuggar, Munmad, Sholapur, Nizam Hyderabad, Raichore, Madras, Bangalore, Mysore, Nilgiri, and Beypore.
Southern Mahratta Railways.
Beypore, Nilgiri, Mysore, Bangalore, Madras, Raichore, Nizam Hyderabad, Sholapur and Munmad to Poona and Bombay.
Bombay to Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhownagar, Aboo-Road, Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Agra, Muttra, Delhi, Lahore, Mooltan, Peshawar, Kurrachee, and Sibi.
Sibi, Kurrachee, Peshawar, Mooltan, Lahore, Delhi, Muttra, Agra, Jeypore, Mhow, Indore, Ajmere, Aboo-Road, Bhownuggar, Ahmedabad, Baroda, and Surat to Bombay.
Bombay and Calcutta to Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra, Gwalior, and Delhi.
Delhi, Gwalior, Agra, Cawnpore, and Allahabad to Bombay and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Azimgunge, Rajmahal, Monghyr, and Luckieserai.
Luckieserai, Monghyr, Rajmahal, and Azimgunge to Calcutta.
Benares to Byramghat, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Allighur, and Moradabad.
Moradabad, Allyghur, Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Byramghat to Benares.
Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway.
Semaria Ghat to Somastipore, Mozufferpore, and Durbunga and *vice versa.*
Calcutta to Sonapore, Diamond Harbour, and Canning and *vice versa.*
Calcutta to Ranaghat, Bongong, Ramnuggar, Damookdea, and Goalundo.
Goalundo, Damookdea, Ramnuggar, Bongong, and Ranaghat to Calcutta.
Bengal Central Railway.
Bengal and North-Western Railway.
Calcutta to Nawabgunj, Parbutipur, Rungpore, Siliguri and Darjeeling.
Darjeeling, Siliguri, Parbatipur, Rungpore, and Nawabgunj to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Kunia, Mogulhat, and Dhubri and *vice versa.*
Madras to Chingleput, Pondicherry, Tanjore, Negapatam, Trichinopoly, and Tuticorin.
Tuticorin, Trichinopoly, Negapatam, Tanjore, Pondicherry, and Chingleput to Madras.
ABSTRACT OF RAILWAY REGULATIONS AND INFORMATIONS—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
H. H. the Nizam's Railway.
Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway.
B. B. & Central India Railway.
Bhownuggar-Gondal Railway.
Rajputana-Malwa Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind Punjab and Delhi Railway.
Indus Valley, Khandahar, and Punjab Northern Railways.
Madras Railway.
Mysore State Railway.
South Indian Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway.
Patna and Gya State Railway.
Tirhoot State Railway.
Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.
Nulhati State Railway.
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES—
P. and O. Steam Navigation Co.
Bombay to Suez and Brindisi, Venice or London.
Venice, Brindisi or London to Suez and Bombay.
Calcutta to Suez and *vice versa.*
Bombay to Shanghai and *vice versa.*
Bombay to Australia and *vice versa.*
Rates of Passage Money.
Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes—Calcutta to Marseilles and *vice versa.*
Rates of Passage Money.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Brindisi and Trieste
Trieste to London.
Alexandria to Cyprus.
Rates of Passage Money.
Florio Rubattino Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Messina, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa.
Rates of Passage Money.
Anchor Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rate of Passage Money.
Hall Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Clan Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Campagnie Nationale De Navigation.—
Rates of Passage Money.
The Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Co.—
Rates of Passage Money.
British India Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Madras, &c., and Calcutta and *vice versa.*
Bombay to Kurrachee, Bushire and Bussorah and *vice versa.*
Calcutta to Chittagong, Akyab and Rangoon and *vice versa.*
Calcutta to Moulmein, Malacca and Singapore and *vice versa.*
Madras to Vizagapatam and Rangoon.
Rates of Passage Money.
Irrawady Flotilla Co.—
Rangoon to Mandalay and Bassein and *vice versa.*
The River Steam Navigation Co.—
From Calcutta to Serajgunge, &c., to Debrooghur.
Rates of Passage Money.
The India General Steam Navgation Co.—
Calcutta to Assam.
Calcutta to Cachar.
Rates of Passage Money.
Calcutta to Cattack (*via* Chandbally).
Rates of Passage Money.
Midnapur Canal Daily Steam Service.
Revilgunj and Patna by the Rivers Gogra and Ganges.
Routes from Calcutta to Cachar.
Gowhatti and Shillong Government Bullock Train and Passenger Services.
Rates of Passage Money.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—
Routes from Ahmedabad.
Do. from Ahmednuggur (Deccan).
Do. from Hingolee to Aurungabad *via* Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad (Deccan).
Do. from Aurungabad to Ahmednuggur.
Do. from Mominabad to Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad to Bheer
Do. from Asseerghur.
Do. from Baroda.
Do. from Belgaum.
Do. from Bhooj.
Do. from Bombay.
Do. from Dapoolee.
Do. from Deesa.
Do. from Dharwar.
Do. from Gogha.
Principal Routes in or passing through the Kaira Collectorate and Panch Mahals
Routes from Kolhapoor.
Do. from Neemuc
Do. from Poona.
Do. in Kattywar.
Do. from Sattara.
Do. from Secunderabad to Hingolee *via* Nandair Degaloor, and Jogiapett.
Do. from Secunderabad to Mussilipatam *via* Bezoara.
Do. from Surat.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
Horse Carriage Dak Association
Punjab Van Dak.
Dak-bearer Service.
ROUTES IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—
From Saharanpore to Dehra Mussoori, and Landour.
To Naini Tal and Almorah.
ROUTES TO THE PUNJAB.
Amballa to Kalka, Dugs hai Kasaoli, and Simla.
Jullundhar Cantonments to Dharmsala.
Dharmsala to Kokeir in Lahore (through) Kulu Valley.
Lahore to Ferozepore.
PASSENGER SERVICE, SIMLA AND OUMBALLA.
ROUTES TO KASHMERE.
BOMBAY TRAMWAY FARES.
RATES OF BOAT FARES for Bombay Harbour.
SCALE OF PALANQUIN FARES.
AUTHORISED RATES for Buggy Shigram, Cab, and Victoria.

AGENTS:

BOMBAY...... Watson & Co., and Thacker & Co.
POONA ...... Treacher & Co., and Phillips & Co.
CALLIAN ...... Railway Station.
BULSAR ...... Eduljee Pestonjee Dessai.
DEOLALI...... [illegible]
[illegible] ...... Railway Station.
MADRAS...... Higginbotham & Co., and G Bros.
LONDON...... G Street, 30 Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus E. C., Proctor & Co., Oxford-street.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1882..........£800,690
,, 1885..........£988,156

LIFE BRANCH.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adults, and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,767

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863.......£1,579,578	3 9	1878 ....£4,019,15	14 1
1878.......£2,645,503	1 2	1885 ....£5,348,407	9 2

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL....................	,, 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL....................	,, 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL....................	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL....................	,, 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	,, 1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL....................	,, 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL....................	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

PAYMENTS IN RESPECT OF LIFE ASSURANCE ARE NOT LIABLE TO THE INCOME-TAX.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

NEW BUSINESS DURING 188
2,047 PROPOSALS for....................Rs. 59,15,600.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
Premium ...	Rs a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities; and Conditions liberalised.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Monthly Audit by two Members.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE ORIENTAL," BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY.

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, and Agency Forms, Reports and Full Particulars on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE, 9 Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

BURMA,
AFTER THE CONQUEST,
VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY,
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

LONDON:
SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, SEARLE, AND REVINGTON,
CROWN BUILDINGS, 188, FLEET STREET.
BOMBAY: THACKER & CO., LIMITED, and at the "*BOMBAY GAZETTE*" Offices.

Rs. 4. Postage annas 4 extra.

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BAY BRANCH OF THE AL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo, Maidan, 4-45 p.m.
Band, Marine Battalion, Apollo Bunder, 6. p.m.

Vessels Arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 3rd :—Goa (s), from Calcutta. On the 4th :—Akbar (s), from Moulmein.

Vessels Sailed.—The following vessels sailed on the 4th :—Hiate Tatte Issilamo, for Damaun ; Kirby Hall (s), Liverpool ; New Guinea (s), Torre del Annunciato ; Assyria (s), Kurrachee and Persian Gulf ; Berenice (s), Trieste, &c.; and Inchmornish (s), Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

B. B. and C. I. Railway.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ended the 25th Sept. shows an increase of Rs. 46,494 in receipts.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Kerby Hall, Knight Errant, and New Guinea left the dock on the 3rd inst., and the s. s. Akbar entered yesterday.

B. B. and C. I. Railway.—The increase in tonnage in goods traffic for the week ending the 11th September 1886 was 39,525 maunds, and decrease in money Rs. 4,942.

N. M. Petit Khetwadi Branch of the Bombay Native Dispensary.—The daily average attendance in the above dispensary was 225, the admissions were 2,019, and the prevailing diseases fever and diseases of the stomach and bowels.

Found Dead.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the morgue, Cammatteepoora, touching the death of a newborn female child found lying in a dust-bin at Essajee Street, Mandvie. An open verdict was recorded.

Postal Notice.—A supplementary mail for Colombo, Penang, Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Orion, will be closed at the General Post Office to-day at 4 p.m. Only letters marked for transmission by private vessel will be forwarded by this steamer.

Found.—A cotton purse, containing two currency notes for Rs. 10 each, was found lying on the Mombadavie Road on Sunday, by a man named Balla Bhickoo. The same has been forwarded to the office of the Commissioner of Police, Byculla, for identification.

Polo.—The game this afternoon will be—Black and Yellow: Mr. Arthur, Mr. Gray, Mr. Pease and Mr. Savile *versus* White: Mr. Baker, Mr. Barton, Major Beaver, Mr. Cloete and Mr. Macrae. Play will commence at 4-45 p.m., weather permitting, but if too wet to-day, the game will be played to-morrow.

Bazaar at Mazagon.—A sale of fancy and plain needlework, consisting of children's clothing, chair-backs, tea-cloths, table-cloths, cosies, caps, slippers, &c., &c., will be held in St. Peter's Boys' School-room, Mazagon, on the 5th, 6th, and 7th of October, from 3 p.m. to 7 p.m., each day, in aid of the home for destitute and infirm persons.

Drowned.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at Lal Bagh, Parel, touching the death of a Hindoo, name unknown, whose dead body was found floating in a large tank in the Dinshaw Petit's Mills at Parel ; a turban and a cotton *bundee* was found lying near the tank, evidently belonging to the deceased. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

The Missing Man.—The dead body of the missing calassee, Ali Mahomed, of the P. and O. s.s. Bengal, has at last been found on the rocks at Colaba Point. It was conveyed in the Municipal dead cart to the morgue at Cammatteepoora, where an inquest was held by the coroner yesterday. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by his having been accidentally drowned in the sea.

Suicide.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Wittul Krishnajee, aged 30 years, a muccadum of labourers. On Sunday morning he was found lying in an unconscious state, apparently suffering from the effects of opium, as a quantity of the drug, about a tola weight, was found on him. He was removed to the hospital, where he died from its effects yesterday morning. A verdict of suicidal death by opium was recorded.

Music at the Apollo Bunder.—The band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Apollo Bunder this evening, commencing at 6 o'clock (weather permitting) :—

March	Mother's Worth	Arr. M. Curry.
Grand Fantasia	Musical Bouquet	Gossner.
Valse	Cloister	Prout.
Gavotte	Muriel	Amillon.
Polka Vocal	Three Jolly Cobblers	Lutz.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.—The following is the report of cases prosecuted by the Agents of the above Society during the week ending the 25th September :—Horses : Lame, 2 ; emaciated, 2 ; sores on body, 2 ; sent to Pinjrapole, 1. Bullocks : lame, 21 ; sore necks, 23 ; tumours on neck, 23 ; emaciated, 2 ; sores on body, 3 ; overloaded, 7 ; goading, 2 ; sent to hospital, 3—total number of cases 72.

Criminal Breach of Trust.—Dhondoo Kanoo, a mill labourer, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, of criminal breach of trust, in respect of a gold neck ornament, valued at Rs. 12, belonging to Baya, woman, living at Tardeo. The accused, on the 24th May last, obtained the ornament in question from complainant on loan, on the pretence that his wife wished to wear it at a wedding, and promised to return the same on the following day, whereas he pledged the ornament with a Marwaree, and absconded to his native country. The matter was reported to the police, and on his return, about five days ago, he was arrested, and the ornament was recovered from the Marwaree with whom he had pledged it. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 15, or in default to undergo a further term of fifteen days' similar imprisonment.

FIRE AT THE MARINE LINES.

A fire broke out at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, in the range of outhouses belonging to Major-General Lucas, situated on the east side of the Marine Lines. Police Constable No. 99A, doing duty in that locality, on observing the fire, gave the alarm to the inmates of the houses, and further sent on immediate intimation to the Fort Fire Brigade Station, and the steam fire engine from that station repaired to the scene shortly after, and was followed by the steam fire engines from the Pydhownie and Byculla Fire Brigade stations. The two first engines worked from a well near the fire, and with the supply of water received from a stand-pipe at the Esplanade Road, the fire was completely extinguished within a short time. The Marine Battalion manual fire-engine was the first at the scene of the disaster, which prevented the flames from spreading to the neighbouring bungalows. There was a large body of European police officers, under the supervision of Mr. T. G. Sweeney, the superintendent of the division, and with the assistance of the officers of the Marine Battalion, and the native sepoys rendered most valuable assistance in extinguishing the flames, which otherwise would have terminated with a serious conflagration, and loss of property. The origin of the fire is attributed to a kerosine oil lamp being placed too near the cadjan roof of the hut, where the fire first originated, and which a *mallee*, named Babajee Shirputty, in the employ of Mr. Rivett-Carnac, occupied. The damage is estimated at Rs. 500. Fortunately none of the servants who occupied the outhouses suffered any loss of personal property, as they removed everything belonging to them in good time. As a measure of precaution, the hose was attached to the standpipe, and allowed to remain so up to daylight yesterday morning.

TAR AS A REMEDY.

Guyot's Tar Solution, which has evoked the greatest praise from the medical professions of England, France, Belgium, America, &c., has been justly appreciated in the civil and military hospitals.

It is successfully employed in all diseases or which resinous products are resorted to, such as colds, phthisis, asthma, catarrh, throat affections and diseases of the skin and bladder.

In Guyot's Tar Solution we have tar in all its purity, denuded of its acridness and of hurtful properties.

The doctor no longer finds difficulty in dispensing tar with necessary accuracy, and the patient has the wherewithal to prepare instantaneously tar-water at once powerful, efficacious, and very pleasing to the taste. Its concentration allows progressive increase of the doses, and employment, internal or external, in all purposes.

Guyot's Tar Solution is easy to use, for a table-spoonful of this liquid poured into a tumber of water, instantly produces a tar-water which is singularly efficacious in affections of the chest and throat.

For warm countries it constitutes the hygienic beverage *par excellence*.

Agents in Bombay :—Messrs. Kemp and Co. ; reacher and Co. ; Thompson and Taylor ; Cooper, Madon and Co.

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY.

The first ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday at the registered office of the company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, Fort. Mr. F. Hooper, the chairman of the company, presided.

The following directors' report for the year ending 30th June 1886 was submitted to the meeting :—

In accordance with resolutions passed at an extra-ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the New Indian Press Company, Limited, held on the 17th April last, and confirmed on the 3rd May following, the business, property, assets and liabilities of the New Indian Press Company, Limited, were transferred to, and taken over by, this company, on the 7th May last. 4,000 fully paid-up shares in this company, of the nominal value of Rs. 5,00,000, were reserved to be given in exchange for the 4 000 fully paid-up shares issued by the New Indian Press Company, Limited, and 1,000 additional fully paid-up shares of Rs. 125 each were sold at par, thus making the issued number of shares in this company 5,000, and the paid up capital Rs. 6,25,000. The remaining 1,000 shares in this company have not yet been issued, nor do your directors intend to issue them at present. All the debts of the New Indian Press Company, Limited, the payment of which was undertaken by this company, have been paid (with the exception of cash loans amounting to Rs. 1,15,500, which have been taken over by this company and will be paid at maturity), and the amount of those debts, together with the Rs. 5,00,000, which were paid by handing 4,000 fully paid-up shares in this company to the liquidators of the New Indian Press Company, Limited, has, after deducting the amount standing to the credit of the reserve fund, and the value of usable stores taken over on the 7th May last been debited to the property now in possession of this company. The total amount thus debited on capital account to the different factories, and consequently forming the purchase price paid by this company for the property of the New Indian Press Company, Limited, is Rs. 5,39,576-5-10. The business has been conducted on behalf of this company from the 7th May last, and the annexed balance sheet shows the result of the company's working from that date to the 30th June following. During that period 20,721 bales were pressed, and the balance at credit of profit and loss account is Rs. 16,855-6-11, which your directors propose to carry foward to next year's accounts. Your directors have entered into an agreement with Messrs. Gaddum, Bythell & Co., to act a secretaries and treasurers, for a period of ten years from the 11th May last, and they have by another agreement secured the services of Mr. K. M. Heeramaneck for the same period.

Resolutions were then passed adopting the above report, and the audited accounts of the company made up to the 30th June last, re-electing Mr. Dorabjee Framjee Panday as a director, and re-appointing Messrs. Pallonjee Framjee Mehta and Nusserwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee as auditors of the accounts of the company for the ensuing year at a remuneration of Rs. 200 each.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the chairman, and he meeting terminated.

HIGH COURT.—October 4.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine.)

SOMEBODY TO BLAME FOR DISMISSAL OF A SUIT.

NANABHOY FRAMJEE *vs.* HIRJEE HUNSRAJ.

A rule *nisi* granted by his Lordship calling upon the defendant to show cause why the order for dismissal of the suit, made on the 23rd ultimo, should not be set aside, and the suit restored to the board of causes for disposal, came on for argument to-day. The Hon. Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Mr. M. H. Khan, appeared for the plaintiff ; and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishanker, and Dinshah, for the defendant.

The suit appeared on the board for hearing before his Lordship for the first time on the 23rd ult. A Portuguese clerk of Mr. M. H. Khan, named Ignatius Pereira, stated in an affidavit that the 23rd ult. being the Valava holiday of the Parsees, and the Parsee managing clerk who attended to the case wanting a holiday, Mr. M. H. Khan wrote to Mr. Watkins, clerk to Mr. Justice Jardine, requesting that the case might not be called on on the 23rd and 24th ult.; that Mr. Watkins said he would not call the suit on the 23rd ult., which was the only holiday in the calendar, but that it would not be stopped on the following day, and that notice should be given to Messrss. Jefferson, Baishanker and Dinshah. Such notice was given to Mr. Bhaishunker, who raised no objection as to the case not being called on the 23rd ult. A precipe for calling on the case had not been previously filed with the Prothonotary, because it was not known to be on the board until after the usual hour for filing precipes had expired, and long after the Parsee managing clerk, who was ill, had left office. Relying on Mr. Watkins' intimation that he would not call the case on the 23rd ult., and on Mr. Bhaishanker's consent to its not being called that day, the clerk Pereira said he fully believed that the case would not be called on. He so informed his employer, and the plaintiff's son, who was ready to proceed with the hearing, returned home upon that information ; and the clerk Pereira himself did not consider it necessary to keep a watch for the case, which he would otherwise have done in person, or through another clerk. Besides, the defendant's solicitors had been anxious to get a postponement of the hearing for further inspection of the documents in the case. Independently of the above facts, the case being eleventh in the list, there was considered to be little likelihood of its being reached by the evening of the 23rd ult., and Mr. M. H. Khan, who had other business, left office after 3 p.m. on that business. Hence, when the case was actually called on about 4 p. m., the plaintiff's attorney was not available to instruct counsel immediately to ask for a postponement. Under these circumstances, it was submitted that there was no wilful neglect on the part of the plaintiff or his solicitor to attend Court when the case was called on.

The defendant stated in an affidavit in reply that, though the suit was placed on the board on the 23rd ult. for the first time, the plaintiff and his attorney had notice that it was likely to be placed on the board at any time after the 4th ult., and the plaintiff always led the defendant to understand that he was ready to go to a hearing, and was doing his best to hasten defendant in the preparation of his defence. Although the 23rd ult. was a Parsee holiday, it was not a holiday of the plaintiff, who is a Kadmee Parsee ; and that the rule which relates to Parsee holidays does not apply to attorneys' clerks; and as a matter of fact, the managing clerk of plaintiff's attorney did attend his employer's office that day, and wrote letters in this very suit. No notice was given to the Prothonotary as required by rule 13 of the Court, and the notice given to Mr. Watkins was not sufficient or in accordance with the practice of the Court; and there was nothing in the conversation between that officer and the clerk Pereira to lead the latter to understand that the suit would not be called on the 23rd ult. Besides, Mr. Bhaishunker did not give the clerk Pereira to understand that the case should stand over that day. It was untrue that the Parsee managing clerk of plaintiff's attorney was ill on the 23rd ult., as he attended Mr. Bhaishunker's residence on the evening of that day. A Purvoe clerk of Mr. M. H. Khan was actually present in Court when the case was called on. Mr. Lang, the defendant's counsel, mentioned to the Court some of these facts, but as no one appeared for the plaintiff, the suit was dismissed.

His Lordship, in disposing of the rule *nisi*, was of opinion that the parties had not arranged for any postponement. The plaintiff ought to have appeared and asked for a postponement, or gone on with the case. His Lordship did not think this was a case of a *bona fide* mistake, as in some of the cases cited by counsel. The rule was therefore discharged with costs.

A DIVORCE SUIT.

At the Bombay High Court yesterday, Mr. Justice Jardine was occupied during the afternoon in hearing a suit in which George Simson Gardiner prayed for a divorce from his wife, Charlotte Maria Gardiner, on the ground of her adultery with Thomas Walter George Quanborough.

Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Chalk and Walker, appeared for the petitioner ; and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Cragie, Lynch and Owen, represented the co-respondent. The respondent did not appear.

The petitioner stated in his plaint that he and the respondent were married on the 12th April 1862, at the Free Church of Scotland, in Bombay. Down to the year 1873, they lived together at various places, namely, Bombay, Surat, Broach, Ahmedabad, Kurrachee, Mooltan, Lahore and Bulsar. There has been no issue of the marriage. In 1873, the petitioner being in indifferent circumstances, left his wife with some friends at Bulsar and came to Bombay. But he continued to visit her at Bulsar. For some time they corresponded with each other, the last letter received from the petitioner being in the year 1876. In 1878, the petitioner wrote to his wife, being anxious to send her money, but received no reply. In 1880 he came to hear for the first time that his wife had gone through the form of marriage with the co-respondent, an assistant in the Public Works Department, residing in Bombay. On making inquiries, the petitioner learned that the so-called marriage had been solemnized on the 20th September 1880, before the Registrar of Marriages in Bombay. The petitioner also learned that on the 15th May 1880, there appeared in the *Bombay Guardian* of that date, a notice of his death, which had been copied from a similar notice which had previously appeared in the *Times of India*. A similar notice also appeared at the same time in the *Civil and Military Gazette*, Kurrachee. The petitioner had endeavoured, but so far unsuccessfully, to find out who was responsible for causing such notices to be published. Immediately on learning these facts, the petitioner wrote to the co-respondent, informing him that the respondent was his wife and not the wife of the co-respondent. The respondent, however, did not thereupon cease to live with the co-respondent, but has ever since been living together as man and wife. The petitioner stated that he did not file his petition earlier solely for want of means. It was only quite lately that he had been in a position to afford the expense incidental to these proceedings. The public announcement notifying the death of the petitioner ran as follows :—

DEATH.

Gardiner—May 5th, at Calcutta, George Simson, nephew of the late John Connon, Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, aged 45 years.

In his written statement the co-respondent said that, on the 20th September 1880, he went through the form of marriage at Bombay in the *bonâ fide* conviction and belief that the petitioner was then dead, and that the respondent was his widow. Such belief of the co-respondent was grounded on inquiries made and information received by him that the petitioner had not been heard of several years, and on the fact of his belief in the advertisement about the petitioner's death which had appeared in the *Bombay Guardian*. The co-respondent received from the petitioner a letter, dated the 13th December 1880, and it was replied to on the 21st December 1880. Thereafter, until the filing of this suit, nothing further was done by the petitioner in regard to the cause of action alleged in the petition : and the co-respondent felt bound under the circumstances to continue to support the respondent, which he was only able to afford by retaining her in his house. Under these circumstances, the co-respondent submitted that his conduct throughout, in relation to the respondent and the petitioner, had been entirely free from blame. He said that in regard to the costs of this suit, he was entitled to the benefit of provision 2 of section 35 of Act IV. of 1869 of the Governor-General of India in Council.

After Mr. Anderson had read the plaint and the written statement given above, Mr. Macpherson said he did not propose to raise any issues in this case. He simply appeared to watch the case on behalf of the co-respondent, and to hear out by his evidence, and that of other witnesses, the statement that the correspondent's conduct throughout had been free from blame.

The following issues were, however, raised before the case was proceeded with :—Whether the petitioner and co-respondent have been guilty of adultery as alleged ; whether there has been any undue delay in the prosecution of the suit ; and whether the petitioner is entitled to the relief sought, or any part thereof ?

Mr. Anderson said as to the position of the co-respondent in this suit, that since the suit had been filed the petitioner was allowed inspection of all the documents in the co-respondent's possession, and could know exactly in what position he had been. He (Mr. Anderson) was not there to cast any reflection whatever on the conduct of the co-respondent. The petitioner sought no damages against him, nor did he seek to make him responsible for the costs in this case. The co-respondent seemed to have behaved with kindness and attachment to the lady, and to have been quite as much sinned against, if, indeed, there was any sinning, as the petitioner himself. It was a most unfortunate case, as far as one could see. Nobody had yet been able to find out who was responsible for the advertisement which had appeared in the papers in the beginning of 1880, and which seemed to have led to the present state of things.

The petitioner, in the course of his evidence, said that having left his wife at Bulsar, he came down to Bombay, where he was employed for some time. At the end of 1873 he went to Calcutta, where he was employed as an assistant English master. While he was in that employment, he sent to his wife from Rs. 20 to Rs. 40 per month for three or four months. He remained in that situation for about five months. He was then for a long time without employment, until in August 1877 he got the appointment he now held in an iron foundry in Calcutta. He was general manager there, starting with a pay of Rs. 80 per month with free house. In 1882, his pay rose to Rs. 122 per month, and in March 1876 it was increased to Rs. 200. He was not directly or indirectly responsible for the advertisements which had appeared in the newspapers. Want of means had prevented him from moving in the matter long before. He had asked the head manager for pecuniary help and for leave of absence, but both were refused.

The Court rose at 5 p.m., and further hearing was adjourned till to-day (Tuesday).

BULGARIA FROM A RUSSIAN POINT OF VIEW.

Madame de Novikoff writes in the *Pall Mall Gazette* :—How can Russia suddenly become indifferent to the welfare of Bulgaria ? Bulgaria is her creation, for which she is and must be responsible. Unfortunately, it was not altogether a success. Each of the European Powers has undertaken to improve some portion of the Sultan's dominions. France has Tunis in hand, England has Egypt, Austria has Bosnia, and Russia Bulgaria. We alone attempt to fulfil the duties of guardianship without an army of occupation. Is it too much to ask that the ruler through whom alone we essay a task which other nations find too difficult even with an army should be a man on whose word some reliance can be placed, whose honesty is undoubted, and whose energies will not be directed to intriguing against us with one hand while the other is writing telegrams of devoted subservience to our views ? Between Sophia and St. Petersburg there must be accord ; otherwise discord is inevitable in Bulgaria. Afterwards, when Bulgaria has achieved its natural limits, as Servia has done, it may be possible for a Bulgarian patriot to support a ruler who brings his country into antagonism with Russia. Till then, that kind of policy is not to be tolerated. Until that campaign for Macedonia is fought and won, every Bulgarian knows that his first duty to his country is to keep on good relations with the only Power which can be relied upon for assistance in the completion of the emancipation of his brethren. Our preponderance in Sophia is the corollary of England's crime in Berlin. Russia has to be guided by those, at all events, whose welfare and freedom depend on her good services. But she alone can be the judge of her own movements; she alone may choose the convenient time for new sacrifices, for new efforts. Ingratitude is not a good inducement for the bestowment of new favours. I wonder how much truth there is in the supposition that nothing has helped the triple understanding on the abdication question so much as the rumour that Prince Battenberg actually meditated a campaign in Macedonia ? Fancy ! Another new insurrection in Turkey—in reality a new war between the Christians and the Mussulmans. It is enough to unite not only Russia, Germany, and Austria, but all the lovers of peace. A new war with Turkey is not a tempting undertaking—and that chiefly for the benefit of Prince Battenberg's popularity ! Many Bulgarian complaints about the Prince and his devices have reached St. Petersburg. His subjects assure us that he has amassed a great private fortune out of the Bulgarian taxation, and they dreaded the issue of his new loan as affording a fresh temptation to his Highness's love of money. They declared that even while the Prince was assuring our Emperor of his devotion and loyalty to Russia he was promoting Austrian intrigue, supporting the Romish propaganda, and doing all that he could to thwart the interests of the Slavs, in attacking the most important one—that of their Church. There is no greater link among the Slavs than Greek Orthodoxy ; and even Freethinkers have to admit that fact, whether they like it or not. At a time when the peace of Europe urgently needs repose, Prince Battenberg suddenly placed himself at the head of the revolution in Eastern Roumelia. In the war which followed he displayed military valour, but the sharing of danger with the Slavs did not make him more Slavonic in his real aspirations, and even the constitutional liberties so lovingly appreciated by the Westerns were trampled under foot. Then, at last, something happened, as it usually does happen in such cases. The ruler who had trampled on law and relied on revolution was himself the victim of a lawless act of violence at the hands of his own subjects. The method was revolutionary, and therefore indefensible ; they did not ask our advice before they acted ; they thrust him out and landed him on Russian territory. The moment he landed he was received with every courtesy and consideration due to the position from which he had been thrown. It is characteriste that he should never have thought fit to deny the slanders circulated in the press as to his ill-treatment on the way to Lemberg. Perhaps he is too busy even to know of such things ; otherwise, as a gentleman he could not have allowed them to pass uncontradicted. On reaching Lemberg he was induced by English telegrams to return. Russia announced her intention to proserve a passive attitude. We stood aloof from a ruler in whom we had no confidence, and publicly declared that we would leave him alone. Forthwith he abdicated. Why? Because he knew, no one better, that he could not stand alone, and that it was no longer possible for him to continue to intrigue against Slavonic interests under cover of the apparent patronage and support of the Slavonic world.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

RECORD-BREAKING.

"Record-breaking," as it is called, has become so much the fashion that every form or shape in which "life's endless toil and endeavour" can find manifestation, shows that the word "finality" is more than ever at a discount. In one department—and one only—of athletics, a maximum which will not soon be surpassed, was long since attained. Some years have elapsed since Mr. Brooks leaped over a cord stretched at a height of six feet two inches from the ground, and we doubt whether any one now leaving will ever see a like feat performed again. At the ordinary competitions between the best high jumpers of the two Universities, it is not usual for the champion to clear more than five feet seven inches, so that Mr. Brook's record is in little danger of being surpassed, if, indeed, it is ever reached. As regards other fields or forms of athleticism there is plenty of encouragements for the young and enterprising. Thus, on Monday last, at the Lambeth Baths, Mr. Nuttall won the Swimming Amateur Championship over a course of five hundred yards in seventeen minutes nineteen and a quarter seconds—the best amateur time on record. Again, a fortnight since, W. G. George got nearer to running a mile in four minutes than any of his fleet-of-foot predecessors ever approached ; and next Saturday he will take part in a four-mile race at Preston in Lanacashire, with a view to ascertaining whether he can turn the tables upon his old rival W. Cummings, who last year was beaten for the short, and won the long race, competing in each case with George. As the day approaches, the sons of Lancashire appear to apprehend that Cummings, who was born at Preston, will meet more than his match in the swift Scotch runner, who has twice beaten him over a mile, but whom last year he beat over four miles. The betting is five to four upon George, and it is anticipated that, having already broken the record over a mile, he will break it again on Saturday over the longer course. In 1863 a famous runner, named Jack White, covered four miles in nineteen minutes thirty-six seconds, a time record which no one has touched in the last three-and-twenty years. If the conditions as regards wind and weather are favourable next Saturday, the backers of George are sanguine that he will surpass White's marvellous performance. Thirty or forty years since it was deemed a great feat for a boy at any of our public schools to run a mile in five minutes, and the Rugby of Dr. Arnold's day went wild with excitement when Hodson—afterwards the hero of Hodson's Horse—covered the distance in ten seconds less than that crucial time. Nowadays no boy is thought a great runner unless he can do his mile in four minutes and a half. It is the same with the famous trotters of the United States, to which, indeed, we are indebted for the very terms "record" and "time." When Andrew Jackson was President, a two-forty trotter was looked upon as a prodigy indeed. Now, however, the list of American flyers which have done their mile in two-thirty or less extends over more than two thousand heads of animals ; and in the July of last year that incomparable mare, Maud S., accomplished the distance in two minutes eight and three-quarter seconds, beating Jay Eye See's best time by one second and a quarter. Never, perhaps, was the value of a second so highly appraised as upon the trotting tracks of the Great Republic and cinder-paths over which distinguished runners, either amateur or professional, try conclusions with each other in these sporting islands.

It has often been alleged that, upon the principle expressed in the Latin proverb which says that "not to advance is to recede," no nation is in a healthy condition unless it is always breaking its own records. In one of Lord Macaulay's most brilliant profusions, the great essayist gibbets Sir William Temple, whose declining years were given to literature, in which no man or woman ever shone unless it had been the business of their lives, for endeavouring to prove that the learning of the ancients greatly exceeded that of the moderns. "The doctrine of Temple," says Macaulay, "not a very comfortable doctrine, is that the human race is constantly degenerating, and that the oldest books in every kind are the best." Unfortunately Sir William Temple, in order to substantiate his thesis, instanced the "Letters of Phalaris" as the best letters in the world. By this superficial remark, Temple laid himself open to the scorn of perhaps the greatest Latin scholar that this kingdom has hitherto produced. Richard Bentley, the Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, struck with his accustomed ferocity into the controversy, and at once, in Macaulay's words, "established his claim to the first place among classical scholars." Temple did not live to witness the utter and irreparable defeat of the champions who had espoused his cause. Those, however, who, after the fashion of old men, are only too ready to declare with Gil Blas, that "the peaches are not so large or so fragrant as in their youth," will be wise if they learn a lesson from the pitiless castigation inflicted upon the haughty and successful Sir William Temple by an obscure scholar. Hitherto, so far as the British Empire is concerned, progress has been, and still is, the law of our race. Not long before his death, which happened in 1845, Sydney Smith wrote a letter to the *Morning Chronicle*, to which he prefixed the motto, "The good of ancient times let others state ; I think it lucky I was born so late," and which he headed, "Modern Changes." He then recited eighteen distinct improvements which had occurred since he first began to breathe the breath of life—"a period amounting to nearly seventy-three years." When he was young, for instance, gas was unknown, so that he groped about the streets of London under the feeble ray of a twinkling oil lamp, and exposed to every species of depredation and insult. Before the invention of steamships, it often took from eight to twelve hours to cross from Dover to Calais. To get from Taunton to Bath the whole of a long day was necessary. The only public carriage plying for hire in the Metropolis was a cottage on wheels called a hackney coach." Umbrellas were unknown, and braces had not been invented. "If I had the gout," exclaims the clerical wit, "there was no colchicum ; if I was bilious, there was no calomel ; if I was attacked by ague, there was no quinine." Instead of elegant clubs there were filthy coffee-houses, banks were few and far between, and there were none to receive the savings of the poor. "Yet," he concludes, "I lived on quietly in spite of all these privations and am now ashamed that I was not more discontented, and utterly surprised that all these inventions and changes did not occur two centuries ago."

There is nothing in which a more surprising advance has been made than in the laws of health, and it is to this fact that we owe the astonishing feats of activity and endurance on dry land and in the watery depths with which each successive year makes us familiar. Within recent times we have seen Captain Webb swim across a channel far wider and more boisterous than the Hellespont, and if Lord Byron were now to revisit the earth, he would perceive that Leander, Mr. Ekenhead, and the author of "Childe Harold" would find it difficult to hold their own as swimmers even against Miss Alice Beckwith. "It is quite superfluous," says a contributor to a very useful book, called "The Year's Sport," "to say anything in favour of swimming." Why, then, is it so much neglected ? Nothing is rarer than to find a sailor who can maintain himself in the water for a quarter of an hour if he falls overboard, and the passengers on board the Peninsular and Oriental steamers gaze with admiration at the diving boys who plunge into the Red Sea and swim about like fish. "Among the institutions of Aden," says Professor Monier Williams, in his "Modern India," "are the small Somali negroes, from the opposite coast of Africa, who gather round the ship in their toy canoes, each curly-headed imp guiding and paddling his tiny coracle with the greatest dexterity. 'I dive, sare ; I dive !' The smallest silver coin thrown from the ship makes all the urchins spring into the water, leaving canoes and paddles to their fate. They care nothing for the big sharks which follow the steamer, but have no taste for black flesh. No coin ever escapes their lynx eyes, however great the depth to which it falls." Who can have forgotten the description in "Tom Cringle's Log"—the best sketch of the Tropics that pen can write—in which the little niggers dive down and stick long bits of wood into the wide open mouths of the sharks off the harbour of Kingston, in Jamaica ? The difficulty of making swimming a national art in this country is due, according to general rumour, to the jealousies existing between the professional clubs. The Swimming Association, for instance, is at issue with the Swimming Union, and different codes of laws regulate the two bodies. Nor can it be pretended that with the exception of Captain Webb, any English swimmer has ever attracted a widespread popularity. Where the lawn tennis champions, male and female, are known to thousands, and every University man is acquainted with the prowess in the tennis court of George Lambert and Pettit, of Mr. Heathcote and Mr. Alfred Lyttelton, there are few who give any heed to the records of swimmers. Yet it needs but slight experience of active war to teach those who mix in it the advantage of being able to swim. Perhaps the most gallant feat achieved during the American Civil War was the destruction of the confederate ram, the Albemarle, in one of the North Carolina rivers. In command of a small boat's crew, Lieutenant Cushing, of the Federal Navy, rowed up the river by night, and approached the mailed monster of the deep as she lay at her moorings. The boat was seen to approach, and a heavy fire was poured into her. Still the gallant Cushing held on, and when he got close to the crinoline of logs which protected the vessel, he dived under it with a pole torpedo in his hand. The percussion cap struck the bottom of the vessel, and the explosion blew her into the air. Turning round, Lieutenant Cushing swam to shore, and by the help of a negro, whom he found in the swamp, was enabled to rejoin his friends of the blockading squadron. Such a daring deed of arms should make every midshipman resolve that he will learn to swim before he goes to sea.—*Daily Telegraph.*

DISGRACEFUL SCENE AT A WEDDING.

At the Marlborough-street Police-court on the other day John Geersdale, of Poland-street, was summoned by Jane Giannazzi for assaulting her at St. Ann's Church, and also with threatening her on the 21st August; and Mrs. Johana Geersdale, Miss Annie Geersdale, Mr. John Williams, and Mrs. Mary Von Berger were likewise summoned for similar offences.—Mr. Geogeghan, barrister, appeared in support of the summonses; and Mr. Bernard Abrahams, solicitor, defended.—Mr. Geogeghan said that he wished to withdraw the summons against John Geersdale, and the case then proceeded against the other four defendants.—The learned counsel, having briefly opened the case, called Thomas Davies, a porter, of Frith-street, Soho, who deposed that on the 21st August he and two other men, named Murphy and Adams, were at the corner of Frith-street, when Mrs. Geersdale and Mrs. Von Berger asked Murphy to go to St. Ann's Church and kick up a row at a wedding which was to take place there. She gave him sixpence and offered him a shilling for rotten eggs to throw at the people, which he declined. He (witness) went with Murphy and threw chaff over the wedding party. The lady said that the man who was going to be married had wronged her sister, and she wanted to create a disturbance.—Cross-examined : He did not see any blows struck. They were not asked to assault anybody, but some of the chaff went over Mrs. Giannazzi.—Jno. Adams, a labourer, corroborated the evidence of Davis, and in cross-examination stated that he had not been paid for what he did. Mrs. Von Berger promised him and his friends two or three shillings and some beer.—Joseph Papino, of Rupert-street, a waiter, said that the complainant was his daughter, and that on the 21st of August she was married to Mr. Giannazzi at St. Ann's Church. As his daughter got out of the carriage there was some hissing, and Mr. Wiliams and a lady stopped them. Williams put his hand on the young woman, and demanded if she were his (witness's) daughter, and was going to be married. The reply was "Yes," and Williams asked if he knew that the girl was going to marry the biggest scoundrel in the world who had got another girl into trouble. He seized Miss Papino roughly, and damaged the boquet she was carrying.—Cross-examined: His daughter had known Giannazzi two months before the marriage. Joseph Alexander, of the Italian Club, said he was at the wedding, and that afterwards Mrs. Von Berger threatened to smash Mrs. Giannazzi's face.—Jane Giannazzi of 1, Conduit-street, said that she was married on the 21st August. As they were entering the church Mr. Williams and Mrs. Von Berger caught hold of her arm and stopped her. Her father got her away from them. She was married that day. As she walked up the aisle most disgusting language was used, and she had to leave the church by the dead house and get into a cab in order to avoid the crowd.—Cross-examined : She had not seen the defendants since the wedding, but went in fear of Williams and two of the women. She knew her husband two months before marriage. He had not written her any love letters, nor told her that he had got a young woman into trouble. Mr. Newton remarked that he could not conceive anything more disgraceful than the conduct of the defendants in going to a church and disturbing a sacred ceremony which was there taking place. There did not appear to be any evidence that Mrs. or Miss Geersdale had taken any direct part in the assault, and he should therefore dismiss the summons against them, but Williams and Von Berger would have to pay the costs of the proceedings and enter into their own recognisances in the sum of 5l. to be of good behaviour in future.

THE RUSSIAN PRETENDER.

A Berlin correspondent writes :—Duke Alexander of Oldenburg, the Russian candidate for the throne of Bulgaria, is a nephew of the present reigning Grand Duke of Oldenburg. He was born on June 2nd, 1844, his father being Duke Constantine, a general in Russian services, who died in 1881. Duke Alexander holds the positions of Adjutant-General to the Czar, and Commanding General of the Imperial Guards. On January 19, 1868, he married the Princess Eugenie de Leuchtenberg, a granddaughter of the Czar Nicolas, born April 1, 1845. He has two brothers, who also fill high military positions in the Russian army. His sister, the Duchess Alexandra is married to the Grand Duke Nicholas, the Czar's uncle. Duke Alexander represents the third generation of his family born in Russia, and despite his German name and origin, is a thorough Russian. Personally he is one of the most devoted adherents of the present Czar, and his only son, Prince Peter Friedrich George, born on Nov. 21, 1868, and now a lieutenant of the celebrated Preobrashensky regiment of the Imperial Guards, has been carefully trained according to his father's convictions. The Duke is one of the richest Princes in Russia, both in landed and funded property, and the fortune of his wife, descending to her from her grandfather, the late Czar Nicolas, is also stated to be enormous. It is generally reported that it is the present Czar's personal desire to see Duke Alexander on the Bulgarian throne, and though the latter may be loth to give up his pleasant position at the Russian capital, he will not hesitate a moment to accept the proffered crown.

Article 3 of the Treaty of Berlin, which provides for the election of the Prince of Bulgaria, has the following tenor :—"The Prince of Bulgaria shall be freely elected by the population and confirmed by the Sublime Porte, with the consent of the Powers. No member of any of the reigning Houses of the Great European Powers shall be elected Prince of Bulgaria. In case of a vacancy in the princely dignity the election of the new Prince shall take place under the same conditions and with the same forms."

DISGRACEFUL SCENE IN A COLONIAL PARLIAMENT.

A most disgraceful scene occurred in the Assembly shortly after midnight, a few days ago. At that time the House was engaged discussing the proposal for the second reading of the Willoughby Public School Site Sale Bill, during which Mr. W. Clarke made certain assertions to the effect that Mr. Lysaght, member for Wollongong, had been beneficially interested in the sale of the land in question, a remark which elicited from the Minister for Works the observation that had Mr. Lysaght been present the charge would not have been made. Mr. Shepherd, who followed Mr. Clarke, strongly urged that as the House was a very small one the second reading should be postponed, and went on to state that Mr. Lysaght's vote for the Government had been secured by the action of the Government in this matter. These references to the member for Wollongong were repudiated by the Minister for Instruction, who was in charge of the bill, and he declared that they were unmanly, being made in the absence of the member charged. This remark was followed by the ejaculation "Cowards !" from the Minister of Works, whereupon Mr. William Clarke retorted "Come outside."

The invitation was instantaneously accepted, the acceptance being manifested by Mr. Lyne rising and leaving the chamber. He was immediately followed by the member for Orange. Occupying places, on different sides of the House, they left the chamber by different gangways, and met in the passage of the ante-rooms adjoining. A hand-to-hand fight between these two heavy weight politicians began in real earnest, the fact that they had closed being plainly indicated within the chamber. Members who had apparently expected that nothing serious would occur rushed from their seats to the scene of the conflict, and it was noticeable that, while several attempted to pacify the big belligerents, others demonstrated a party feeling and their knowledge of the art of self-defence by remarking with considerable emphasis, "Give it him, Lyne !" and "Let him have it, Clarke !" Both pugilists, who as far as height, weight and strength are concerned, appeared to be well matched, hit out right and left with more force than ceremony. The room was small and largely occupied by tables and chairs. The non-participating spectators would occasionally rush from the fighters in dread of being mistaken for either the Minister of Works or the member for Orange as the case might be. The sergeant-at-arms endeavoured to quell the disturbance, but his discretion did not permit him to rush in. Subsequent events proved that he had acted the part of a tactician. Mr. Shepherd was the man to make the rush, but unhappily for him he indicated his partisanship by laying hold of the wrong man, seizing the Minister of Works by the collar. This liberty was resented by Mr. Dawson on behalf of the Government, this gentleman making a wild plunge at the third button of Mr. Shepherd's waistcoat, and subsequently succeeding in delivering a not too gentle tap on Mr. Shepherd's nose. Blood was drawn, and happily it was the first and only blood spilt, however, much bruised the two principal assailants may have been. It only lasted about a minute, and the whole proceeding may be said to have taken place in one round. How far the fight would have continued had not the principal pugilists been drawn away from each other by their fellow members it is impossible to say. The sudden exodus of members from the chamber consequent upon the fight resulted in frequent ringing of bells for a quorum. Although the House did not adjourn all business was for a time practically suspended. When the scene ended the members re-entered the chamber amongst them being the Minister of Works and Mr. Clarke, who occasionally glared at each other across the table, Mr. Clarke made no attempt to assume anything he did not feel, and therefore looked very miserable and sour, while Mr. Lyne was particularly cheerful, the large swelling appearing over his left eye notwithstanding. Most of the members of the Opposition, including the leader, Sir Henry Parkes, had left the House, and the Opposition side at the time of the *mêlée* did not number more than half a dozen members. It is impossible to imagine what might have ensued, had the rank and file of the Opposition, including Mr. Abigail, been present.

THE COOK AND THE COMMONS.

The Special Committee of the House of Commons on refreshments have practically decided on adopting a new method for supplying the members. The old contract having been discontinued, a greatly reduced tariff has been prepared, and, indeed, the saving to members will be as much as from 25 to 50 per cent., owing to the reduction of prices. The Committee has arranged to conduct the refreshment department, and make the same charges as those at some of the principal West-end clubs. While the House was yearly becoming more and more Democratic, the dining rooms and refreshment department held fast by old-fashioned high tariffs. There was a conservatism about the price of a roll and butter, or a substantial dinner that ill suited the taste of the new members. A determination was evinced on all sides to terminate the era of high prices, and yesterday the new tariff, which is subjoined, was issued ; the all-important "Soup Question" has not yet been settled, and accordingly no quotations are given ;

Dinners.

	s. d.
Soup and joint, two vegetables, bread, pat of butter, and cheese	2 0
Soup, fish, joint, and sweet	3 0
Soup, fish, entrée, joint, and sweet	4 0

Poultry or game, instead of joint, 1s extra.

Soups.

	s. d.		s. d.
Consommé	—	Mutton Broth	—
Julienne	—	Portugaise	—

Fish.

	s. d.		s. d.
Sole, fried, grilled, or filleted	1 0	Fresh herring	0 6
Whiting	0 9	Smelts (three)	0 9

Salmon and other fish according to seasons and weather, but charges at least 25 per cent. under existing tariff.

Entrees.

Grill.

	s. d.		s. d.
Steak, rump or fillet	1 0	Mutton cutlets (two)	0 9
Chop, loin or chump	0 10	Grilled fowl (half)	2 0
Kidneys (two)	0 9	Grilled mushrooms	0 4
Sausage	0 3	Grilled tomatoes	0 4

Sauces for grill, such as Beurre d'Anchois, Maître d'Hôtel, Champignons, Truffes, &c., 2d. and 3d.

Joints.

	s. d.		s. d.
Portion of roast beef or mutton	1 0	Portion boiled beef or mutton, with vegetables	1 0

Follow portion, 6d.

Joints (Cold).

Portion of, with two vegetables :

	s. d.		s. d.
Roast, boiled, or pressed beef	1 0	York ham	1 0
Cold chicken (half)	2 0	Steak pie, &c.	1 0

Vegetables.	s. d.	Sweets.	s. d.
Potatoes—Saute, chipped, à la Francaise, à la Maître d'Hôtel	0 3	Fruit tarts	0 4
Beetroot	0 2	Custard	0 4
Salad à la Francaise	0 6	Savoury	0 4
Beetroot salad	0 4	Omelette au confiture	0 9
Cucumber	0 3	Omelette aux fines herbes	0 9
Scarlet runners	0 3	Omelette au jambon	0 9

Tea Room Tariff.

	s. d.
One large roll or round of dry toast, one pat of butter, and cup of tea or coffee	0 6
Cup (large) of tea, coffee, or cocoa	0 4
Roll (large) or round of dry toast	0 1
Pat of butter	0 1
New laid eggs, boiled or poached	0 3
Bun, plain or currant	0 1
Bun, Bath	0 2
Bun, if toasted and buttered extra	0 1
Rusks (2)	0 1

POSTAL NOTICE.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS, &c.

Overland Mail.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every *Friday* during the fair season, and every *Tuesday* during the monsoon.

1886.		1886.	
Friday	8th Oct.	Friday	19th Nov.
,,	15th ,,	,,	26th
,,	22nd ,,	,,	3rd Dec
,,	29th ,,	,,	10th ,,
,,	5th Nov.	,,	17th ,,
,,	12th ,,	,,	24th ,,

The following are the arrangements in the hours for closing Mails :—Letters and newspapers will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M. Books and Patterns up to 3-0 P.M. Registered Letters up to 2-30 P.M.

N.B.—Late letters for the Overland Mails, if fully prepaid by means of stamps, in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (2 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamers after 4 P.M. and up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

The latest hour for posting Ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 3 P.M. ; and registered letters at 2 P.M.

MAILS FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers are despatched from Bombay to Karachi once a week, viz., every Friday, and for Persian Gulf via Karachi once a week, viz., on Monday.

Via Brindisi.

Letters not exceeding ½ oz.	4½ annas.
Newspapers not exceeding 4 oz.	1½ ,,

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Mails for China, Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Japan, and the Australian Colonies are despatched as follows :—

1886.		1886.	
Friday	1st Oct.	Friday	12th Nov.
,,	15th ,,	,,	26th ,,
,,	29th ,,	,,	10th Dec.
		,,	24th ,,

Postage on Letters to China, Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Japan, is 3 annas per ½ oz., and for Australian Colonies 6 annas. Newspapers not exceeding 4 oz., 1 anna.

The latest hour for posting letters, &c., at the General Post Office is 3-30 P.M. for Ordinary Letters, and 2-30 P.M. for Registered Letters ; and at Branch Offices 3-0 P.M. for Ordinary and 2-0 P.M. for Registered Letters.

ZANZIBAR MAIL via ADEN.

Weekly to Aden, and thence four-weekly to Zanzibar.

The latest hour for posting letters, &c., at the General Post Office is 3-30 P.M. for ordinary Letters, and 2-30 P.M. for Registered Letters ; and at Branch Offices 3 P.M. for Ordinary and 2 P.M. for Registered Letters.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

Table showing the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 1st October 1883 and will continue so until further notice :—

Mails.	At General Post Office.		At the Boree Bunder and Grant Road Ry. Station Post Office.
	Ordinary Letters and Papers.	Registered Letters.	
‡For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Malwa, and Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway.	P.M. 5-20	4 P.M.	P.M. 5-55
*For Poona, Dharwar, Deccan, Madras Presidency, the Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway and for Kanara	P.M. 12-50	NOON. 12	P.M. 1-25
For Poona and Intermediate Stations	7 P.M.	4 P.M.	P.M. 7-55
†For Post Towns on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Gujarat, Kathiawar, Kutch, Punjab and places in the N. W. P. above Agra	P.M. 6-20	4 P.M.	7-0 P.M.
For ditto as far as Surat	5 A.M.	4 P.M. of previous day.	..
For ditto in Southern Koncan, i.e., Alibag, Khed, Dapoli and also for Uran, Panvel and Belapur	A.M. 5-30	4 P.M.	..
*For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Poona, also for Satara, Belgaum, and other Towns in S. M Country	A.M. 6-30	4 P.M. of previous day.	A.M. 7-25
For ditto on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Jabalpur, also for Central Provinces and Berar	6 A.M.	Do.	A.M. 6-55
For Southern Konkan, Chiplan, Guhagar, Ratnagiri, Vengurla, Malwan, and Goa, also for Alibag, Pen, Nagothna, and Mahad.	A.M. 11-0	A.M. 10-45	...

* Letters and papers, too late for these mails closing at the General Post Office, can be posted at the Boree Bunder and Byculla Railway Station Post Offices *without* fee up to 5 minutes of the departure of Trains.

† Letters for this Mail are received at the Grant Road Railway Station Post Office from 7 P.M. to 7-55 P.M. on payment of a fee of 2 annas.

‡ Letters for this mail are received at the Boree Bunder Railway Station Post Office from 5 P.M. to 5-55 P.M. on payment of a free of 2 annas.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Letters.—There are five deliveries in Bombay every day : at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 4.

THE rainfall has been pretty general up-country; and the prospects of the growing crops are now nearly as good as they were a month ago. We hear of rain at Cawnpore, and in the North-West. Telegrams have also been received from Kathiawar conveying the intelligence of rain throughout the Wadwan, Bhownugger, and Dhollera districts. The Telegraphic Reports issued by the Chamber of Commerce to-day are confirmatory of the improved prospects of the Cotton crop. At Agra the picking had commenced. At Delhi there had been some rain, and there was an appearance of more. At Bewar, Nagpore, Oomrawattee and Kangaum, the plants showed bolls rapidly ripening; and at Oomrawattee the rain had been general over the district. At Barsee the plants wanted more rain in some districts, but the weather was cloudy. At Sholapore sufficient rain had fallen generally; the Cotton plants were flourishing, and Wheat and Linseed were being sown. At Julgaum the Cotton plants required more rain, but there were signs of a fall, and prospects had somewhat improved. At Broach and at Wadwan the Cotton plants were flourishing; and at Veeramgaum and Dhollera they were generally good; while at Bhownugger they were improving, rain having been general over the district, and more was expected.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	8,91,896
Do. do. Branches	Dec.	„	15,983
Other Deposits	Dec.	„	27,079
Government Securities	Dec.	„	7,820
Loans	Inc.	„	6,34,444
Bills Discounted	Inc.	„	2,16,769
Cash with other Banks	Dec.	„	26,214
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	„	17,92,810

The requirements for money during the week had been considerable, the Cash Balance showing a decrease of nearly eighteen lakhs, while Loans had increased to the extent of some Rs. 6,34,000.

Bar Silver was unchanged in London on Saturday; and all other Financial items come unaltered, with the exception of Consols, which were quoted an eighth higher. The continued firmness of this indicator of political opinion in its connection with Trade does not seem to confirm the apprehensions which recent events in Europe may well have caused.

Later advices from Liverpool than those mentioned in our Saturday's report make arrival prices, for November to December another 1-64th lower, as also for February-March; for other positions they were unchanged.

COTTON.—Locally this has been a very quiet day; rates are nominally almost unchanged, but they have a lower tendency. Sellers are offering Good Broach at Rs. 211, Good Kangaum at Rs. 182, and Good Julgaum at Rs. 189, without finding buyers. Bengals are unchanged in price, and we hear of a small business having been done in Fine for January delivery, at Rs. 173. We quote this growth as follows:—

November delivery, Good, Rs. 164; Fully Good, Rs. 168; Fine, Rs. 178 per candy.
December delivery, Good, Rs. 161; Fully Good, Rs. 164; Fine, Rs. 174½ per candy.
January delivery, Good, Rs. 160; Fully Good, Rs. 163; Fine, Rs. 173 per candy.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.—The only transaction we have heard of to-day is in White Delhi, ready railway receipts, at Rs. 3-15-3. Rates are generally from half-an-anna to one anna lower, but there are no buyers even at this reduction. Seeds are neglected.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,384	bales.
Wheat	14,642	cwts.
Linseed	3,237	„
Rapeseed	750	„
Gingellyseed	5,093	„
Poppyseed	1,025	„

FREIGHTS continue very quiet at our quotations, say:—

		Meast.	Wheat.
Liverpool	Ready	20s. to 21s. 3d.	17s. (old scale)
London	„	22s. 6d.	20s. (new scale)
Continent	„	20s.	
Open Charter	„	do.	
Havre	„	do.	
Dunkirk	„	do.	
Antwerp	„	do.	
Marseilles	„	do.	
Genoa	„	do.	
Trieste&Venice	„	25s. at 2s. exchange.	

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling, and has been a very inactive market all day; but owing entirely to the considerable falling off in the Bank of Bombay's Cash Balance, our rates hardened in the afternoon, and were partially 1-32d. higher, for ready business. The position forward was no better, and three months' sight Credits, January to May, continued negotiable at 1s. 5 3-16d. We quote:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 5¼d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 3-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 3-16d.	„
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 5 5-16d.	„
Francs, 3 months' sight	1·82½ to 1·82¾	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER is steady and unchanged at 97 13-16ths for Four per cent. and 102¾ for Four-and-a-half.

SHARES.—This market has been quiet. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced another Re 1½. Several Mill shares again show a rise in value; amongst them we may mention Morarjee Goculdas, which are Rs. 20 dearer, at Rs. 1,520; Albert Edward, which have advanced Rs. 10, say to Rs. 500; Maneckjee Petit, which are Rs. 7½ dearer, at Rs. 1,237½; Jewraz Baloo are Rs. 5, and James Greaves Rs. 2½ dearer, at Rs. 1,230 and Rs. 607½, respectively. Bombay-Burmah shares are Rs. 25 lower at Rs. 2,875; and third issue of the same are Rs. 10 down, at Rs. 715.

(*For Bombay Bills and Stock List, see page 6.*)

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 2nd October, as compared with the statement of the 25th September:—

LIABILITIES.	Sept. 25. Rs.	Oct. 2. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	51,37,201	42,42,305
do. do. at Branches	15,34,743	15,18,760
Other Deposits	1,83,51,607	1,83,24,528
Post Bills	18,230	18,142
Cash Credits undrawn	10,57,697	10,57,203
	3,85,99,478	3,76,60,938
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	38,09,921	38,02,101
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	28,68,534	30,11,849
Loans, on Security of do.	55,16,502	61,50,946
Current Accounts, overdrawn	2,081	5,482
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,71,22,539	1,73,39,308
Stamps	21,436	21,417
Dead Stock Rs. 5,77,588 Amt. applied in reduction 2,75,000	3,02,594	3,02,588
Bullion	3,06,328	1,96,728
Cash Balances with Correspondence	7,87,566	7,61,352
Cash and Currency Notes	78,61,977	60,69,167
	3,85,99,478	3,76,60,938

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 28th September, as compared with that for the 21st September:—

LIABILITIES.	Sept. 21. Rs.	A.	P.	Sept. 28. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	43,56,664	15	0	43,56,664	15	0
Treasury Balance	2,74,43,585	5	10	2,72,56,042	8	2
Other Deposits	3,01,94,747	12	9	3,20,34,815	14	2
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,29,983	15	9	4,51,015	3	2
Sundries	16,78,356	2	9	17,52,801	0	6
Rs.	8,41,05,338	4	1	8,58,51,339	9	0
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	57,11,393	0	0	58,12,205	8	0
Other authorized Invtmts	56,58,185	0	0	57,0[illegible],033	12	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	82,75,438	1	7	1,24,84,697	7	3
Credits on do.	90,51,357	4	8	91,36,871	3	8
Bills discounted	2,29,65,939	14	0	2,19,73,795	6	0
Balances with other Banks	12,21,850	2	6	11,88,571	8	4
Bullion	2,138	2	6	1,836	10	6
Dead Stock	11,30,274	0	1	11,30,822	2	7
Stamps	8,486	2	3	9,163	7	3
Sundries	7,62,390	12	8	7,62,279	14	11
Cash at Head Office	1,36,43,244	4	6	1,31,14,371	11	9
Do. at Branches	1,56,74,641	7	4	1,45,31,690	12	9
Rs.	8,41,05,338	4	1	8,58,51,339	9	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship County of Selkirk, 1,864 tons, Captain A. Stewart, will sail to day for Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE steamship Inchmornish, 1,292 tons, Captain J. Prentice, cleared yesterday, for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamship Goa, 1,231 tons, Captain T. W. Lewins, arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from Calcutta, (Sept. 11th), with a general cargo and 13 deck passengers.

THE A. Hung-Llyods Co's Steamship Berenice 1,707 tons, Captain C. Bechtinger, cleared yesterday, for Trieste, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Clemeate and son, Mr. Bireve and child.

THE steamship Akbar, 1,440 tons, Captain R. Collins, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, (Sept. 21) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Dredge, Mr. W. Dickson, Mr. Allybaccus, Mr. Camlyeeal Mr. Aleadal, Mr. Ladool, Mr. Absool, Mr. Bremmer, and about 50 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamship Assyria, 969 tons, Captain J. C. Tice, cleared yesterday, for Karachi and Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. Battenworth and servant, Mr. D. J. Sutherland and servant, Mr. Khan Sahib Dhunjeesha Eduljee and servant, Mr. Maherbai and servant, and 62 deck.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

2ND OCTOBER.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S. S. Bengal	2524	W. B. Anderson	A	P. & O. Co.
„ Roumania	2207	J. Harris	B	Graham & Co.
„ Sorrento	1775	J. F. Rodger	E	F., Muir & Co.
„ Yesso	1381	Brotherstone	F	F., Muir & Co.
„ Europa	1492	A. Talbot	H J	K., Nixon & Co.
„ Clan Macgregor	1926	S. H. Palmer	K	F., Muir & Co.
„ Niagara	2044	W. Gill	N	K., Nixon & Co.
„ L Mornish	1298	J. Printice	O	J. Mackintosh.
„ Dunedin	1417	J. P. Crimings	Q	J. Mackintosh.
„ Tiverton	..	....	Ibis	.....
„ Cy. of Salop	1385	L. Rice	M	The Captain.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
3	Goa (s)	Lewins	Calcutta, Sept. 11.
4	Akbar (s)	Collin	Mauritius, Sept. 21.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
4	Hiate Tatte Issilamo	Nacoda	Damaun.
	Kirby Hall (s)	Pearse	Liverpool.
	New Guinea (s)	Whale	Torre-del, &c
	Assyria (s)	Tice	Karachi & P. Gulf.
	Berenice (s)	Bechtinger,	Trieste, &c.
	Inchmornish (s)	Tice	P. Gulf via Karachi.

The ship County of Selkirk, B. Stewart, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Taif, began to load yesterday, for Aden and Jeddah.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.
30 Goalpara (s) ......Guy ......Rangoon, Sept. 26.
Coromandel (s).....Reeves.....London, August 26.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 30.—Steamers City of Calcutta, Khandalla and Nepaul.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.
28 Clan Forbes (s) ...... Calcutta.
Nowshera (s) ...... Rangoon.
29 Argo (s) ...... Colombo.
Busheer (s) ...... Negapatam.
Malda (s) ...... Bombay.
Nevasa (s) ...... Rangoon.
30 Clan Macintosh(s) ...... Colombo.
Himalaya (s) ...... Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.
28 Madura (s) ...... Calcutta.
29 Argo (s) ...... Calcutta.
Nowshera (s) ...... Rangoon.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, October 3.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·653
Temperature of the Air	79·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·8
Dew Point	75·8
Relative humidity of Air	·888
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	9·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	83·3
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	77·0
General Directions of Wind*	ESE, SE, SSE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	792
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	0·96
„ year	98·40
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 4th Oct.	00·9

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 2.

Johnson, Lieut, Bo, RA, on duty, from Neemuch.

OCTOBER 4.

Heath, Maj, Bo, 3rd Regt, LI, on duty, from Poona.
Homfray, Lieut-Col, Bl, Att. Bhopal-Battn, on furlough, from Lahore.
Colten, Capt. Mad, IOS and M, on leave, from Bangalore.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 4.

Heath, Maj, Bo, LI, on duty, to Deesa.
Nuthall, Vet-Surg, Bl, AVD, on leave, to Meerut.
Lowdell, Surg, IMD, return from leave, to Agra.
O'Donell, V S, Bo, AVD, from leave, to Neemuch.
O'Connell, Surg, Bo, Med Staff, from leave, to Neemuch.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Major F. S. Hore, Offg. Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, October 5.

Vol. Greengrass Charles having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps, and posted to B. Company from this date.

By order,
H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

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THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.
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For the convenience of residents of Bombay and suburbs, who are unable to visit me personally, I will attend at their own addresses, *WITHOUT ANY EXTRA CHARGES*, between 7 a.m., and 6 p.m., daily. Appointments must be made the day previous.
Mofussil Residents to get properly suited should obtain my new Sight Test. Price 2 annas.
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JUST RECEIVED THE FIRST SHIPMENT OF
THE CONVERTIBLE BEDSTEAD
IT may be used with or without MOSQUITO RODS, and is a special Boon to people living up-country, where a Punkah, during the Hot Season is a necessity.
Best quality and finish.
SOLE SUPORTERS—JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

DESIRABLE and NECESSARY as it undoubtedly is to provide the relief required by a *hypermetropic* eye early in life, it is even more essential in *myopia*, because the latter is essentially a progressive defect, and the tension of convergence which the unaided eyes are obliged to exert, in order to maintain binocular vision at the distance demanded by the anomaly of refraction, accelerates that downward progress greatly. Without glasses the myopic child grows up deprived of a wide field of instructive observation, though in that respect his eyes do not themselves suffer; but what is of paramount importance in his case is to relieve the strain on the convergence, by making him always use suitable concave glasses for reading and writing, so that the work may be placed at a distance of at least twelve inches from the eyes. Myopia is generally hereditary so that myopic parents may for that reason suspect it in their children, and cannot do better than to take them to an oculist while they are young. We would offer the same advice on the first appearance of a disposition to squint, which will generally indicate the existence of hypermetropia.
MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES are as their name imports, the most scientifically designed and perfectly constructed of all.
Only the PUREST and HARDEST Brazilian pebble is used and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, at right angles to the axis of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic fraction, while in the frames of the very best materials and the most perfect finish, special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by and resulting from, his wide practical experience in the subject. The extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.
First Class Certificate and Silver Medal, the Highest Award for Excellence, Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84.
MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PEBBLES *versus* GLASS.
DR. JULER in his "Ophthalmic Science and Practice," page 377, says:—"Patients often ask whether they should get 'pebbles' or glass. There is not much practical advantage in the former and they are much more expensive, they are lighter and cooler, and may therefore be ordered when the glasses are of inconvenient weight. In most pebbles, however, the crystal is cut in the wrong direction, and although there may be no flaw visible to the naked eye, such lenses are inferior to glass."
By "such" lenses Dr. Juler plainly means "pebbles cut in the wrong direction." Of well cut pebbles he says *they are lighter and cooler* than glass; he might have added *and less liable to scratches.* If there is not much practical advantage in having "spectacles lighter, cooler, and less liable to scratches" it is hard to tell the meaning of the words "practical advantage."
For perfect Pebble Spectacles apply to
LAWRENCE & MAYO,
Ophthalmic Opticians, Opticians to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India,
Old Bond St., LONDON. | & 4 Hare St., CALCUTTA. | Rampart Row, BOMBAY.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

PRENTICE—September 29, Accidentally drowned in crossing the Joorie River, William Prentice, Manager of Luayuni Tea Estate, South Sylhet, and of Trearne, Beith, Ayrshire.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1886.

THE meeting at Simla last week in connection with the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, though intended to be of an informal character, gives promise of resulting in a new and possibly an important development of the work of the Fund. Sir Lepel Griffin's suggestion that the Queen's Jubilee next year should be celebrated by some special contribution to the resources of the National Association will in many quarters be welcomed. Already preparatory efforts have been made in Southern India to commemorate the auspicious anniversary; but it is evidently no easy task to find out methods of commemoration which will be at once appropriate and beneficent. It may be taken as certain that the loyalty of the leaders of native society will seek for means of expressing itself; it is not quite as certain that the means chosen would always be suitable to the occasion, or as profitable in result as they might be. But here is a channel through which the loyalty and liberality of the well-to-do subjects of the Queen-Empress might course with undoubted benefit to the peoples under her sway. Nor can any one doubt that a special effort to help forward the endeavour to supply the women of India with female medical aid would be gratifying to Her Majesty. It may be taken for granted, before any reference whatever on the subject has been made to the Queen-Empress herself, that no device for commemorating the completion of a half century of her happy reign would more fully commend itself to Her Majesty's approval than that which Sir Lepel Griffin brought before the notice of the Simla meeting last week. The Countess of Dufferin has told us that it was at the special request of the Queen that she took up the work of endeavouring to supply the medical necessities of the women of India; and there have not been wanting since Her Majesty entrusted this beneficent mission to the wife of the Viceroy signs of a keen and abiding interest in it on Her Majesty's part.

There is something on record relating to Jubilees in the old days which speaks of people who, on those occasions, "*tenentes in eorum manibus rastellos, rastellantes pecuniam infinitam.*" But the "raking in" on this occasion ought to be an easy matter, for there is everything to encourage cheerful and bounteous giving. The time and the cause will be alike propitious, and the invitation to the people of India to participate in this method of commemorating the Queen's Jubilee will really be an invitation to them to supply one of the most pressing of the country's needs. A clear distinction may be drawn between the effort which is to be made for strengthening the Medical Women's Fund and the subscription for the establishment in England of an Indian and Colonial Institute. India will derive its share of advantage from that undertaking, and it will doubtless bear its share of the cost. But the appeal that will be made for it will be addressed to a limited class, and they will only take their share in an enterprise which is to be the common venture of the whole Empire, of England and all her colonies and dependencies. The nature and purpose of the scheme introduced by Sir Lepel Griffin, however, commend it to the people of India alone, and to them as a whole. There is, of course, a line in Indian society—and we are afraid it is soon reached—at which what may be called the subscribing faculty ceases. But above that line there is a wide gathering ground for subscriptions for a work which may fairly be commended to the people as their work, and as exclusively for their benefit. The question then arises as to the most practical way of enlisting sympathy and help for the special effort that is in contemplation for next year. The object is not to revive the liberality of those who have already given generous donations or to stimulate the liberality of those who are now subscribing. New ground has to be broken, and ways and means of breaking it must be discovered. Sir Lepel Griffin's suggestion that subscription cards should be circulated through the agency of district officers and others will not be understood as being in any way intended to give an official character to the enterprise. It may be well here to put upon record once more the clear and satisfactory declaration which Lady Dufferin made upon this point last April: "We are honestly desirous that the Association should become unofficial and truly national, and we are making every endeavour to place it upon a really popular basis. We are merely birds of passage here, and if the work is to go on and prosper, it must gradually be taken out of our hands and be undertaken by those who live in the country, and for the benefit of whose women it has been begun." This should suffice to make it clear that if official help is invoked the reason is that unofficial help is not forthcoming in sufficiency. The habit of subscribing and the faculty of organization for voluntary effort are both wanting in Indian society, at all events outside the larger towns, and if work of this sort is to be done at all it must be done to a very large extent by officials, participating in it in an unofficial capacity. An exception may be—perhaps should be—made in the large towns. Bombay, for instance, has had some experience in voluntary enterprises of this kind, and the organization is already so efficient here that it would be an easy matter to raise jubilee contributions in this city. There must be many other localities in which the enterprise might be made virtually independent of official help, or in which, at all events, those who have found cause of complaint in the large participation of officials in promoting the work of the National Association will have abundant opportunity of showing what voluntary exertion may do.

No one, we venture to think, will be more gratified than the Central Committee if a large influx of voluntary workers should render it practicable to give a secondary place to the co-operation of district officers in distributing cards, and in other ways bringing the fund and its special claims on the occasion of the Jubilee next year under the notice of the public. The Committee, indeed, have scarcely had time to mature their plans, and they would doubtless welcome any suggestions that may be sent to them for carrying out what is at present little more than a general idea. Their primary purpose is not so much to collect a large sum as a large number of subscriptions. They think less of the total than of the number of subscribers, and the smallness of the contributions will not render them less acceptable. It is by enlisting the sympathy of an increasing number of the people of India in the work of the Association that the chances of perpetuating the work can be best increased. The Princes and nobility and gentry of India have done liberally, and they would certainly make a liberal response if an appeal were made to them to celebrate the Jubilee year by a renewed exercise of their generosity to the cause. But this is not desired, nor is it desirable. This work, if it is to be permanent, must become a popular work, and it is only in helping it out of their own resources and themselves making some small sacrifice for it that the people will learn to take a genuine interest in it. For it is for their benefit, rather than for the benefit of the princely donors who have thus far done so generously by the Fund, that the project has been set on foot. The time for organizing the movement on the scale on which it ought to be organized is short, but the Central Committee will doubtless have the prompt co-operation of the local branches, and of all who are willing to help, by suggestion and effort, for the important object towards which the energies of the Association will be directed next year. The success of the enterprise depends mainly upon the energy with which it is taken up by local organizations, and this, it may be assumed, will be abundantly forthcoming.

LORD REAY will not be accused of having Technical Education on the brain because of the enthusiasm with which he "improved the occasion" of the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught to the Silk and Lace Exhibition at Poona yesterday. But it must have been in a very sanguine mood that he appealed to the Duke and Duchess on behalf of Indian industries. An almost similar appeal that was once made to the Princess of Wales to revive the trade in Bradford goods by setting the fashion of wearing them brought forth, by way of reply, an admirable lesson in political economy, in which the limitations to the economic efficacy of royal patronage were indicated with scientific accuracy. The Duke of Connaught yesterday resisted the temptation to reply to Lord Reay in the language of political economy, possibly because the Governor was careful to put his request in general terms. The Duke and Duchess will doubtless lose no opportunity of giving "a much wanted impulse to the improvement of male and female skill," but they must be as conscious as the Princess of Wales was of the limitations which surround their intervention in such matters. The Governor avowed the deep interest which he took in the industrial skill of the Presidency. He has shown this in the effort which he and his Council have made to lay the foundations of a system of technical education. There is a much greater promise of usefulness in this scheme than some of its critics have been able to see in it, and if Lord Reay will see to it that the principles laid down in the recent resolution are carried out promptly and practically, he will do rather more for the industrial revival of India than his illustrious visitors will be able to accomplish. Indian arts and industries will profit from the illustrious patronage which has lately been bestowed on them in England; but in India itself much more than that is required, and for this "much more" we must look to local capital and to the earnestness of the local Government in providing facilities for the extension of industrial and artistic education. Happily Lord Reay has given us the assurance that the Government of Bombay will not fall short of their duty in this respect.

THE passing of a Bill to vest the port of Aden in a trust could not have been delayed much longer without prejudice to its interests as a trade centre. At present the affairs of the port are managed by a Trade Registration Department, with Captain Snell in charge; but the trade with all parts of the world is growing so rapidly in volume and importance that a board with extended powers has become a necessity. The number of ships calling at the port is increasing every year. The year 1885-86 was no exception to the rule, the excess over the previous year being 107 in the number of craft of all sorts that entered the harbour and 118,984 in the tonnage. Many of the vessels are of course country craft engaged in the coasting trade, but the tonnage they represent is very small compared with that of the steamships. It must not be understood, however, that every vessel that entered the port did so for legitimate trade purposes. Some called for letters and telegrams or medical assistance; others for orders, clean bills of health, or repairs; while a few more called for water and fresh provisions. No American, Belgian, Danish or Portuguese vessels called during the year. On the other hand, there has been a considerable increase in the number of vessels of other nationalities, especially French, Italian, and German. The increase in the number of French arrivals is directly attributable to French political activity on the Red Sea littoral, frequent trips having been made by special steamers between Obokh and Aden. There was an increase of nearly a hundred steamers under the British flag, while there was a decrease under the Russian, Spanish, Dutch and Egyptian. The Egyptian vessels decreased owing to their having ceased running to Berbera on its becoming a British protected port. Of the total number of steamers that arrived at Aden nearly two-thirds were British.

THE question of Hindu Social Reform has been so thoroughly discussed of late that it is only in obedience to the injunction "*place aux dames*" that we to-day insert one more communication on the subject. The writer is a European lady who has an intimate knowledge of Hindu female society, and she raises her voice for legislative interference, in the belief that it is "the voice of tens of thousands of her darker sisters." The chief feature in her letter is the confidence with which she forecasts the result of a legislative prohibition of child marriage. Despite all that the Pundits said in their interview with Lord Reay the other day, despite the noisy demonstration at the Madhav Bagh, despite the religious sanctions which are contantly invoked against the reformer—and as constantly repudiated—our correspondent is confident that the Hindoo being a law-abiding people, would obey the law against infant marriage as they have obeyed the law enforcing vaccination. Here, at all events, is one whom the shouts of Madhav Bagh have failed to convince. Which is the truer voice—that of Madhav Bagh, or that of "only a woman?"

A WOMAN'S VIEW OF THE INFANT MARRIAGE QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to send you a few lines bearing upon the recent controversy regarding the interference of Government in the matter of infant marriage.

This question, which deals with one of the fundamental and most revered of Hindoo customs, presents itself to me as having divided the community into three distinct sections. First, those who assert that the institution of infant marriage is superior to any innovation. Second, those who consider the institution fatal to their well-being, debarring men and women from growing up a stronger race physically and mentally, acting prejudicially to individuals in particular, and depriving them of the means of development and progress. Inclined to reform, some men of standing have arisen amongst them, but lacking courage they lean upon the hope of a second Manu appearing on the horizon. They shrink from the thought of Government interference, desiring rather to maintain their religious liberty, or what they deem as such. Third, there are those who desire Government to interfere, but being in a minority feel their position hopeless, and long for some leading spirit to assist and guide them.

Let us pass judgment:—To those who think their present state perfect, I would apply the Mahratta proverb about "Him who covers his eyes during the day, trying to persuade others that it is night." Their foolishness and blindness seem to me to place them beyond reasonable argument. Those who call themselves, "reformers," friends of progress, and who consider their present social customs pernicious, yet condemn Government interference, I would plainly ask, what means they possess within themselves to improve matters? How will they carry precept into practice amongst those for whom they should be as the star which led the Hebrews through the desert? Power is undoubtedly needed to make improvements. Rulers of native States, leaders of communities, might have achieved some work; but they seem slow to encourage reforms, and who else have power and care enough for their country to apply it at the cost of self-sacrifice and the long ordeal of renunciation? Some of the so-called "reformers" think that education being spread, reform will be the natural and inevitable outcome; but when men of intellectual culture, and others, continue to give their infant children in marriage, notwithstanding their preachings, how can men of less status and culture be expected to illustrate the reforms their superiors shrink from? There lies a canker worm at the root which paralyses the efforts of the best and strongest amongst them. Caste and its obligations bind every nerve with bands of steel, and to its accursed influence alone is to be attributed the powerlessness of single effort. As to infant marriage itself, let us consult the Shastras, which say that when a boy reaches the age of eight years, he is qualified to take "Brahmacharia dyksha" (or thread ceremony), to study the Shastras, during the next twelve years, and to follow their precepts for four years longer. This brings the boy to his 24th year. He is then entitled to "Swayawar" or "Ghandaviva," *i.e.*, marriage with the free consent of both sides. Further, as to the pernicious practices into which Hindoos have drifted, the Shastras say:—"If the king's subjects follow blindly an old custom which puts aside the true teaching, the king, even if he be of a different creed, should interfere to bring them back to the pure tenets of their faith." It would therefore appear that interference on the part of Government would not violate the Shastras, but rather bring the Hindoos back to the observance of their original and wholesome teachings.

When the advantages of vaccination were fully demonstrated to the Hindoos, they showed no desire to comply with it, preferring rather to invite "Mharta," the goddess of small-pox, staying in their homes to propitiate "Chitladavi," the goddess of cold, soliciting her to soothe the fever and disease which had struck them. But once the law of vaccination had been enforced, they readily complied with it, and the altars of the goddesses now stand desolate. I think it can hardly be gainsaid that the Hindoos are a law-abiding and loyal people, they trust Government implicitly and willingly comply with any enactment, believing as they do in the wisdom of its councils and the irresistible current of its power. Any interference therefore by Government towards an amelioration of the existing evils of infant marriage would not only meet with little or no resistance, but would be hailed by the majority as a measure relieving them of burdens and responsibilities from which no moral force within was capable of extricating them.

I urge no strong and violent measures. They are always unsympathetic. But as Germany, annexing Alsatia, required that after three years the examinations in all public schools should be passed in the German language, so I think a law should be passed for India defining a certain age before the attainment of which marriage contracts shall be null and void. Left to themselves the Hindoos will proceed in the same old groove, but legislation stepping in, the past will no longer exist.

It is much to be regretted that the leaders of the community, men of enlightened ideas, having been asked to express their opinions, have done so in quite a contrary way to that expected, and in opposition to the real welfare of the people. At the monster meeting in the "Mahdev Bagh," as well as at the meeting of the Governor with the Pundits or their deputies at Poona, opinions disappointing to reform were the outcome. All this is no doubt discouraging and has put the movement for reform further back than before. The desire for Government interference was believed to to be doubtful, now it has been pronounced undesirable, and the fetters of the slavery of infant marriage are being again drawn closer and tighter.

I, a woman, know that my voice is only the voice of tens of thousands of my darker sisters, who are now watching patiently but with palpitating hearts for the dawn of freedom,—for the day when the strong, just hand of Government will intervene between them and the vilest of slavery. Let Government therefore earnestly consider this duty that devolves upon them, and ere existing custom drags down additional thousands to the dust, frame some simple enactment such as I have already indicated. All the women I have asked, and I have asked many, have told me that if I wanted names, they would gladly give them, could such only be kept secret. But of what avail would this be? They tell me they are prevented by their husbands from expressing their ideas in any way. Even the most enlightened man is a tyrant in this respect, and would drive out of his house the slave who desires to break her fetters. Yet they accept all their hardships without murmur. The men too, being timid by nature, are strongly conservative and look upon interference of any kind with their established customs with strong disfavour. Reforms amongst themselves will never be achieved, and the last agitation has only strengthened the chain of tyranny and superstition which enthrals them.

Men who have pressed forward their fortunes, through their enlightenment, to the highest position in the State, men who are naturally looked to as the "fathers of the people," have only seen fit to clothe what is false with the colours of truth. I, only a woman, can I be heard? My voice is the voice of thousands of enslaved women who dare not whisper! Is the matter worth notice?—Yours, &c.,

Oct. 4. ONLY A WOMAN.

BANDORA IN DARKNESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I should be much obliged if any member of the Bandora Municipality could kindly inform me why this delightful "suburban retreat" was plunged in total darkness last night (Sunday). Being obliged to return to Bombay by the last train, I had to drive from a bungalow near the church on Bandora Hill to the railway station in utter darkness. There was not a single light on any part of the road, and I had to grope my way down the hill the best way I could, with the help of the carriage lamps, at the imminent risk of driving my friend's cart into the ditch and missing my train. This statement will be corroborated by a friend of mine, a well-known Bombay sportsman, who was returning to "town" like myself. With the aid of a small boy with a lantern, he was riding to the station, but it being so dark he was afraid to proceed faster than at a walk. No doubt some of the Bandora residents will be able to "enlighten" me on this subject. Perhaps the "lamp-lighter" had gone "to take his food" or to "sleep." Who knows?—Yours, &c.,

"POST TENEBRAS LUX."

Fort, Oct. 4.

P.S.—There was no moon, and the sky was overcast with heavy rain clouds.

THE WHIP AT POONA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The free-handed use of the whip to which the poor natives of Poona are being accustomed, as alleged, at the hands of some local Saheb-Bahadurs, received a practical illustration in our own case during our brief visit to this famous capital of the Peishwas. Last evening at about seven our carriage was standing at the gate of the telegraph office, whilst I had gone inside on business; the carriage was on the left side of the road, quite at the edge, and the road was broad enough for the passing and repassing of carriages, when a saheb came driving from the opposite side in a tonga, and without the slightest provocation on the part of our coachman, lashed him with his whip, muttering at the same time some coarse abuse, the exact words of which were inaudible. My daughters with a friend were in the carriage, and they were so completely startled by the assault, that before they had time to think over it, the saheb drove past at a rapid pace after this act of gallantry. The horses in our carriage were rather frisky, and that was just the reason why the carriage was not taken to the door of the telegraph office, nor under the porch of the Council Hall, where we had been to the opening ceremony of the Fine Arts Exhibition; and I do not know what would have been the consequences to us on a dark and rainy night if the animals had taken fright at the unprovoked and unwarranted conduct of the saheb. Our coachman thought of sending the footman in pursuit of his assailant, but the former had followed me into the telegraph office, and thus the great saheb escaped the consequences of his cowardice.—Yours, &c.,

KAIKHOSRO N. KABRAJI.

Poona, Oct. 3.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE following candidates have passed the second examination in Medicine:—

CLASS 1ST.

Shivdas Parmanand Broker
Krishnajee Ganesh Despande.
Jehangir Eduljee Doctor.
Narsingh Trikamjee Mehta.
Yeshvant Mangesh Sanzgiri
Vinayak Sokarjee Trilokekar.
Annie Walke.

CLASS 2ND.

Ravishankar Ganesh Anjaria.
Hari Vaman Bhat.
Nawrojee Jamsetjee Billimoria.
Behramshah Hormusjee Cooper.
Purshottam Hurrichund Dalal.
Augustus De Quadros.
Diego Manuel De Silva.
Bamanjee Behramjee Doctor.
Bapujee Pallonjee Doctor, B.A., B Sc.
Kaikhosru Eduljee Doctor.
Navrojee Behramjee Doctor
Jivraj Ghelabhai Doshi.
Kaikhasru Maneckjee Dubash.
Damodar Madhavrao Dukle
Kaikhosru Muncherjee Gimi.
Abasali Alibhai Hathivala.
S. Jacob.
Ramchandra Narayanrao Jadhan.
Ishvarachandra Ramchandra Jayakar.
Dosabhoy Hormasjee Kamden.
Maneckjee Sorabjee Karaka.
Vasudev Kashinath Kirloskar.
Vinayak Gopal Kirloskar.
Dhanjee Khimjee Merchant.
Shamsabal Sitaram Missir.
John Moniz.
Mahadev Krishna Pansare.
Balvant Lakshuman Paranjapye.
Ramkrishna Narayan Parmanand.
Mervanjee Erachjee Pavri.
Purshottam Vishnu Rangnekar.
Kavasjee Behramjee Shroff.
Sorabjee Rastamjee Sirvai.
Dinshah Mervanjee Surti.
Babajee Bapujee Vijayakar.
Ranchhoddas Parmanandas Vorah.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 18TH SEPT.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Gwalior, Captain W. B. Andrews, arrived in Bombay harbour last night at 11 o'clock with the Overland mails of the 18th Sept. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mrs Solly-Flood
Mr E Penny
Mr and Mrs Walker
Mrs Worcester
Mr Alberts de Souza Larcher
Capt Challoner
Col G N Channer, V C
Mr J Willson
Mr G F Ward
Mr and Mrs Ross Scott
Capt and Mrs C Hogge
Capt A H Randolph
Mr W Barrett
Mr A C Walker
Mr Alexandria
Mr A E Chapman
Mr John Harkness
Mr and Mrs Comerford and 4 children

FROM VENICE.

Mr and Mrs L Carey
Mr A Sells
Mr G Butterfass

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr and Mrs H Joll
Mr G P Melitus
Mrs Dowden and infant
Mr J C Doran
Mr E W Oates
Capt C Gubbins
Mr Ramford
Mr F B Walker
Mr W F Anstruther
Mr W E Hall
Mr G Weatherden.
Dr Arenot
Brigde Surgn Hunter
Mr and Mrs W Vivian
Lieut-Col, Mrs and Miss Pritchard
Mr A L Turner
Rev Ferrier
Surg-Maj Flood-Mainay
Mr J C Veasey
Major Boughey
Mr Arnott
Mr W B Savi
Mr W Barry
Mr H J Lloyd
Col Quinn
Mr H Melville
Col C A Moore
Lieut-Col C H T Marshall
Mr L P Sherries
Mr D Ralli
Mr H R McInnes
Major P L Clowes
Mr Kiermander
Capt Hawkes
Dr J Mulland
Mr J Kimber
Mr Holmes
Mr A Baker
Mr H Figg

FROM GIBRALTAR.—Mr R S B Souza

FROM ADEN.—Mr P E Slipp

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 11TH TO 18TH SEPTEMBER, INCLUSIVE.)

A CABINET Council was held on Sept. 11, and to-day another meeting of the Cabinet will take place.

The House of Commons has been chiefly occupied with the Civil Service Estimates.

The Session will probably terminate during the forthcoming week.

A Royal Commission, with Sir Matthew White Ridley as chairman, has been appointed to inquire into the Civil Service Departments.

Mr. Parnell has introduced his Bill for the Temporary Relief of the Agricultural Tenants in Ireland.

The second reading of the measure will not be taken until the other business of the House is completed.

Mr. Gladstone, who returns to London on September 18, is expected to give his support to Mr. Parnell.

The Bulgarian National Assembly commenced its sittings on September 13.

General Kaulbars has been appointed Russian Diplomatic Agent at Sofia.

There will be no military occupation of the country, and an effort is being made to render any foreign intervention unnecessary.

Prince Alexander, who is now in Germany, has received a telegram signed by 200 Bulgarian delegates expressing a wish for his return.

The Emperor and Empress of Germany have visited Strasburg, where they were enthusiastically received by the people.

A terrible panic in an Hungarian church, through an alarm of fire, resulted in the death of fifteen and injury to upwards of one hundred persons.

A serious outbreak of cholera has occurred in Austria.

In the second Anglo-American yacht race the American Mayflower was again successful over the English Galatea.

Seven hundred Christians are reported to have been massacred at Annam.

Great distress is reported to exist in Labrador and Newfoundland, in consequence of the failure of the fisheries.

The recent improvement in the condition of Ireland has during the week been sustained.

The Welsh tithe-rate agitation continues, and some extraordinary scenes have been witnessed at the sales of seized stock.

A colliery accident has occurred near Bristol, resulting in the death of ten persons.

The race for the St. Leger Stakes at Doncaster was won by the Duke of Westminster's Ormonde.

OBITUARY.—Col. A. D. Grant, Mad. Inf.; Sir John Kelk; Vice-Admiral J. G. Bickford; Countess of Perth and Melfort; Dowager Lady Mainwaring; Lady Cardross; Lady Plunket; and Lady Hawkins.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL ON THE CONSERVATIVE PROGRAMME.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

Speaking at Dartford yesterday, Lord Randolph Churchill sketched a programme for the next Parliamentary Session.

It includes an effective *cloture* for the conduct of business in the House of Commons; an extensive concession of local government in the United Kingdom; and legislation with regard to Irish Land Reform in the direction of creating peasant proprietorship.

His Lordship believed that Mr. Parnell's agitation will fail, and the approaching winter will pass off quietly in Ireland, unless there is a wholesale repudiation of rent by the tenant in that country, and then the Government will execute the law at all costs.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer believed that the British trade was genuinely reviving, and, in conclusion of his speech, his Lordship said that the future of England depends upon upholding the coalition of the Unionist Liberals and the Conservatives, and the whole policy of the Government was subsidiary thereto.

THE BULGARIAN QUESTION.

SOFIA, Oct. 3.

The Regents have replied to General Kaulbars stating that they will comply with the demands of the Russian Government as far as the laws of Bulgaria will permit.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT AND NATIVE INDUSTRIES.

SILK AND LACE EXHIBITION AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 4.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught this morning attended the opening of a Silk and Lace Exhibition in the native city with Lord and Lady Reay and the Commander-in-Chief. The Exhibition is intended to foster the revival of these important industries, and includes exhibits from all the famous manufacturing centres, including Benares, Umritsar, Dacca, Madras, Surat and Morshedabad.

Sir William Wedderburn, in explaining its origin to their Highnesses, termed the Exhibition a local effort of independent enterprise in support of the Government policy for the promotion of technical education. The present collection was got together by Mr. Balmukund, a leading silk manufacturer of Poona, to ascertain the present position of the industry and the various requirements of the public.

An address was presented to the Duke and Duchess on behalf of the Mercantile community of the city, who hoped this Exhibition would give an important turn to the commercial enterprise of the Deccan and the Western Presidency.

The Duke, replying, congratulated them on the reintroduction of a manufacture for which India was formerly famous.

The Governor thanked their Royal Highnesses for their presence, and made a direct appeal to them on behalf of Indian industries. He referred to the personal interest taken by the Queen in the display of native skill organised at the London Exhibition. This was not the first time during her Majesty's reign that a direct impulse had been given through the Throne to the increasing productive powers of the Empire. Lord Reay declared that he stood before the Duke as a petitioner for India. He asked their Royal Highnesses during their presence in India, to do the same thing as was done by the Prince Consort for England. By giving a much wanted impulse to the improvement of male and female skill, their Royal Highnesses would reap the thanks of a grateful population as well as of the Government, for the Secretary of State and his predecessors had taken a great interest in the development of the productive powers of India. The present Viceroy had his heart in the work, and as for himself as Governor he took the deepest interest in the industrial skill of this Presidency. Germany formerly sent emissaries to England to ascertain the secrets of English skill with such success that it was probable England would now have to send a similar mission to Germany. He hoped the time might come when India, having sent her emissaries to England, English emissaries might have to come to India to study its trade and manufactures. England and India must join hands in technical education to meet the fiercer competition of the industrial world, and then great prosperity was in store for them.

THE POONA WHIPPING CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 4.

The Cantonment Magistrate to-day partially heard the charge against Captain Hughes, of the Dublin Fusiliers, for assaulting, with a whip, Messrs. Settna and Jehangir Dosabhai Framji. The case was opened by Mr. Mehta for the complainants, who refused to accept the expression of regret tendered on behalf of the defendant for what he termed an accident unknown to him at the time of its occurrence. Mr. Mehta explained that the charge arose on the day of the Poona races. Defendant dashed against complainants' horses and coachmen on the road. On approaching the Grand Stand the complainants remonstrated with him, whereupon he deliberately struck them two blows with his whip. Inspector Collett witnessed the assault, and ran after and stopped the defendant's dogcart. After the witnesses for the complainants had given evidence, Mr. Merwanji, for the defence, submitted that the occurrence was purely accidental. Captain Hughes made a statement declaring that he simply struck at complainants' coachman in passing, with a back-handed blow of his whip. He afterwards learned what had actually occurred, and called on complainants, expressing his regret, and stating the blow to have been accidental, and repudiating any intention of insulting or assaulting them, and offering an ample apology. He altogether denied having abused complainants' coachman.

The hearing lasted nearly five hours, when the defendant's pleader applied for an adjournment to examine Captain Pentland, who was driving with the defendant, and has since left for Mount Abu. Complainants' counsel protested that this was trifling with the Court.

The case was eventually adjourned, the Magistrate and parties concerned going to visit the scene of the assault.

SIMLA NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 4.

Mr. J. B. Peile formally took his seat in the Council to-day.

The weather being cold and raining, the Viceregal visit to Narkunda is cancelled.

AFFAIRS IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Oct. 4.

The trade with China is reviving.

A pretender to the Chiefship of Mogoung has been killed.

The construction of the road to the Ruby Mines has been commenced.

Strong reinforcements have been sent to Myin[illegible]. One important dacoit leader has been cap[illegible] at Sagaing, and another at Yayoo. Three [illegible]ditions from Kendat have dispersed the rebels [illegible] the Chindwin Valley, but inflicted a trifling loss.

The loyal Oon who was forced to join the rebels has been rescued.

A loyal Thoogoee has been murdered at Pakangyee.

DISCONTENT AT THE INCOME TAX.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

VEPERY, Oct. 4.

The bazaar men at Trichinopoly have combined in marking their strong disapproval of the Income-tax and the increased Municipal taxation, by closing their shops, causing much inconvenience to other classes. The Mahomedans especially are said to be in a state of much excitement.

RACES IN HONOUR OF THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 4.

1st Race.—"The Civil and Military Cup."—Presented by the Civil and Military Officers of Poona. A handicap for all ponies; entrance 2 G. M., half-forfeit to go to the 3rd pony. Starting sweepstakes of 3 G. M., to go to the 2nd pony. ½ mile.

Kildare	1
Suspense	2
Sunset	3

Time—54½ secs.

2nd Race.—"The Parsee Purse."—Presented by the Parsees of Poona. For all Arabs 10st. Winner to be sold for Rs. 1,000; if entered to be sold for less 3lbs. allowed for every Rs. 50. Winners of any previous season once 4lbs., twice 7lbs., oftener 10lbs. extra. Maidens of the day allowed 5lbs. ¾ mile. Entrance 2 G. M., to go to the 2nd horse.

Cruiser	1
Moslem	2
Caractacus	3

Time—1 min. 26 secs.

3rd Race.—"The Hyderabad Cup."—Presented by . Rs. 500 in specie. A handicap for all Maiden Arabs. Top-weight not to exceed 10st. Entrance 2 G. M., half-forfeit to go to the 3rd horse. Starting sweepstakes of 3 G. M., to go to the 2nd horse. 1 mile.

Guiding Star	1
Black Prince	2
Samnite	3

Time—1 min. 55 secs.

4th Race.—"The Mahomedan Cup."—Presented by the Mahomedans of Poona. A handicap for all Galloways. Top-weight to be at the discretion of the Stewards. Entrance 2 G. M., half forfeit to go to the 2nd horse. ¾ mile.

Sterling	1
Najuffee	2
Galopin	3

An objection was lodged against Sterling; the decision is postponed. Time—1 min. 25 secs.

5th Race.—"The Palitana Purse."—Rs. 400 in specie. Presented by H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Palitana. For all Arabs and Country-breds. Winner to be sold for Rs. 1,500. 5 furlongs.

Scale for Arabs and Bombay Presidency C B.'s		
5, 6 and aged	9	0
4 years	8	12
3 years	8	5
2 years	7	5

C B.'s other than Bombay Presidency Country-breds to carry 10lbs. over the above. Winners at the late Poona Meeting to carry 4lbs. extra. Maidens of the day allowed 7lbs. Galloways allowed 7 lbs. Entrance 1 G. M., to go to the 3rd horse. Starting sweep 2 G. M., to go to the 2nd horse.

Royal Chief	1
Euphrates	2
Aseel	3

Time—1 min. 9 secs.

6th Race.—"The Jodhpore Cup."—Rs. 1,000 in specie. Presented by H. H. the Maharajah of Jodhpore, G.C.S.I. A handicap for all Arabs. Top-weight not to exceed 10st. Entrance 2 G. M., half-forfeit to go to the third horse. Starting sweepstakes of 5 G. M., to go to the 2nd horse. R. C. and a distance.

Shahbaz	1
Black Prince	2
Toocan	3

Time—2 mins. 52 secs.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

MARSEILLES, Oct. 3.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Malwa, which left Bombay on the 14th September, arrived here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 2.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa arrived here from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, this morning.

PORT SAID, Oct. 2.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, Oct. 2.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Waroonga, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Drummond left here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quieter. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	3 15-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69¼
4½ " "	73⅓
3 per cent. Consols for Account	101
3½ " Sterling Loan	100⅞
4½ " French Rentes	110¼
Bar Silver	44½

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, Oct. 3.

10 p.m.	78·5

MONDAY, Oct. 4.

6 a.m.	76·4
10 a.m.	77·7
2 p.m.	81·2
4 p.m.	79·3

A *Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary* has been issued containing the following notification:—"With reference to Political Department Notification No. 5724, dated the 1st inst., their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught will leave Kirkee by special train at 3-30 p.m. on the 6th idem, and not by ordinary train at 12-11 p.m., as intimated in the above notification.

The Government of India having decided that all British troops in the Quetta Command shall be borne on the Bengal establishment, the Commander-in-Chief has directed that the 1st Battalion Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, No. 5 Battery, 1st Brigade, Western Division, and No. 2 Battery, Scottish Division, Royal Artillery, should be transferred to, and shown in the returns of the Bengal Presidency from the 1st September current. In future, batteries and regiments arriving at Quetta will be taken on the strength of the Bengal establishment from the first day of the month succeeding that of their arrival, and will be struck off the strength of the Bengal establishment from the last day of the month in which they leave Quetta for another Presidency.

The Government of India has intimated its inability to sanction in future the examination in the native languages by Military Committees of any persons not in the service of Government.

The Government of India have sanctioned the grant of six months' furlough to the rank and file of the escort which accompanied the Gilgit Mission, and also of free railway passage to and from the stations nearest their homes.

The result of the recent Attorney's Examination was declared yesterday. Mr. Damodhur Munjee Kapadia, B.A., LL.B., was the only successful candidate out of four who presented themselves at the examination. The examiners were Messrs. C. E. Fox, Commissioner of the High Court, Mr. Starling, Clerk of the Crown, and Mr. Sayani, of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, solicitors.

The acceptance by the Maharajah of Cashmere of Mr. Nilumber Mookerjee's resignation has, a Jummoo correspondent writes, caused no little excitement, and is regarded with satisfaction by the people of Jummoo. If the Maharajah will only be firm, and get rid of a few more obstructives from his Durbar, he would, they say, be rendering a service to the country.

The American missionaries at Rangoon state that the arms recently imported into Burma by them, were not intended for the superintendent of their press, but were imported by an out-station missionary for Karens, who are obliged to protect themselves against dacoits.

Sir M. E. Grant Duff telegraphed to Colombo that he would rather see Kandy than be entertained by the grandest dinner or the most splendid ball, as had been originally intended. The ball, therefore, was put off, and Sir Arthur and Lady Gordon took Sir M. E. and Lady Grant Duff up to Kandy by special train, staying there one night, and returning in the morning to Colombo.

A local paper states that a gang of over 20 prisoners were received in Rangoon from Upper Burma, under sentence of transportation, for waging war against the Queen-Empress, and whose *average* ages amounted to 54 years. On the other hand, a boy aged nine years was received some days ago at Poungday reformatory to put in a term of five years. He and another boy were in love with a little girl. One day while the two boys were bathing, the young criminal said to his companion, "I hate you," and then held him under water until he died.

The Viceroy has written to the Acting Governor of Pondicherry, expressing a wish to visit the capital of the Franco-Indian Colonies, on the occasion of his tour in Southern India, and Monsieur Celoron de Blainville has replied, extending to His Excellency a very cordial invitation to accept the hospitality of the city. Lord Dufferin is expected to reach Pondicherry about the first week in December. The newly-appointed Governor of the French Indian Colonies is due, according to present arrangements, by the November French mail steamer, and with him Monsieur Bayol, the veteran merchant of Pondicherry, and chairman of the Chamber of Commerce. Monsieur A. Gallois-Montbrun, the Mayor of the City, and President of the Municipality, returns by the December steamer.

Mr. John David Rees, M.C.S., who has been appointed Private Secretary to the Right Hon. Robert Bourke, the new Governor of Madras, was educated at Cheltenhan College, and successfully competed for the Indian Civil Service in 1885, when he was number 32 on the first, and number 16 on the final list. He was the first man of his year in Telugu. His "lingual attainments" have been remarkable, for he has passed the first standard in Telugu, the second in Tamil, and the higher standard in Arabic; and he has obtained the rewards for proficiency in Telugu, Tamil, and Persian, and for high proficiency in Hindustani. After serving in various revenue appointments in the Mofussil, Mr. Rees became Acting Under-Secretary to Government in 1882. He acted as Private Secretary to the present Governor, between July and October 1884, and in the following December His Excellency stated, at the close of a long minute, reviewing the work of the year, that "to Mr. Rees, who was, in the absence of Captain Awdry, acting as my Private Secretary while this paper was being composed, I am specially indebted." Mr. Rees spent six months of last year in an adventurous journey to a part of northern Persia not previously visited by an Englishman, and on his return to Madras he was appointed Persian and Hindustani Translator to Government, without prejudice to his appointment in the Secretariat. Last April he took furlough leave, and went home *via* China, Japan, and America. It is nearly sixteen years since the appointment of Private Secretary to a *pucka* Governor of the Madras Presidency was held by a member of the local Civil Service. Mr. Garstin retired from the appointment on Lord Napier's Staff on January 1871; Lord Hobart conferred the appointment on his kinsman, the late Major Awdry; the Duke of Buckingham thrust Captain Hankin, R. N. (Retired), into the berth; Mr. Adam gave it to his brother-in-law Captain Wyllie, B.S.C.; and Sir M. E. Grant Duff appointed first Major Awdry, and then Colonel Mackinnon. The Provisional Governors, Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, Sir William Robinson, and Mr. Hudlestone, appointed Mr. J. C. Loch, U.C.S., Mr. Arundel, C.S., and Captain Wyllie respectively.

The Lahore paper, commenting on the appointment of Sir Lepel Griffin to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, says:—"The University quarrel has, unfortunately, also permeated Punjab society more or less; and a small clique will now claim the Lieutenant-Governor as a member. Nothing could be more unfortunate, especially as, for other reasons, the social success of Sir Lepel Griffin's tenure of office is of somewhat problematic promise; and an unmarried Lieutenant-Governor has many disadvantages. Putting aside the foregoing considerations, which are serious enough, Sir Lepel Griffin's actual administration of the Province should be marked with a special political ability, which could not have been predicted of any other candidate for the office. His knowledge of the Province, his success in dealing with native Chiefs, his self-reliance and powers of prompt decision, his freedom from philanthropic fads and Radical weaknesses, promise that the Punjab—which always requires such gifts for its management, and especially after some years of Sir C. Aitchison's too conciliatory tendencies—will be firmly and ably, perhaps brilliantly, administered. The faults of Lord Ripon are not those of Sir Lepel Griffin. If he can avoid those of Lord Lytton also, it will be well for his reputation and for the welfare of the important charge committed to him."

The *Statesman* takes the *Indian Mirror* to task for fanning the embers of the race quarrel over the provisions of the Ghee Bill, and the peculiarly unfortunate case of Mr. Traill. After pointing out that Calcutta has achieved an unfortunate pre-eminence in the matter of race feeling, and that the whole city is interested in removing the reproach, Mr. Knight says:—"Calcutta has achieved an unfortunate pre-eminence in this matter, and the whole city is interested in removing the reproach from us. There is no reason whatever, why the special interests of every community in our midst should not be presented with the utmost force, in which the public press *can* present them. The English community consists of the two great sections of the official and non-official bodies, and the interests of each may be pleaded, with as much force as we please, with perfect propriety. In the same way, it is both right and necessary that the Hindoo and Mahomedan communities should have their interests represented as strongly in the public press, as interests so important require. The Eurasian community needs, in the same manner, that its wants and necessities should be asserted with firmness, against all others. But there is no need whatever that the bitterness of mere race prejudices should be imported into every passing event by which it can be evoked. The same conflicting interests exist in Bombay and Madras, and are advocated with as much firmness there as here, but without the readiness which unfortunately exists in this city, to embitter their assertion by unprovoked and irritating reflections upon matters, to which wise men, as far as possible, shut their eyes. A little forbearance is all that is necessary to put an end to a quarrel, that produces nothing but harm, and that sensibly lessens the respect and consideration to which our large community rightly lays claim. The electrical state of feeling that has so long prevailed amongst us, would lie dormant, and at last disappear, if the 'press' would but allow it to do so, instead of seizing every occasion to excite, and call it forth."

Owing to the great demand for the services of Warrant Medical Officers from Madras for Burma, the local Government is said to have decided to utilise the services of pensioned apothecaries for effective service in that Presidency. It is proposed to draft a number of pensioned apothecaries for civil employment, which will release all the military apothecaries at present so employed for military duties. The pensioned apothecaries are to receive the proper pay of the rank, minus their pensions, during the time their services are required.

The Ghee Adulteration Act (Bengal) received the assent of the Governor-General on Friday.

The Allahabad paper has recently been indulging in the unprofitable practice of "prophesying without knowing," and as a consequence some of its predictions in regard to high official appointments have been somewhat unlucky. Referring to this fact, the *People's Budget* says:—"Recent events show how completely the Government has thrown the journal over. It was in the dark, and is stupid enough to admit it, about Sir Lepel Griffin's appointment to the Punjab, until Reuter announced the fact; and it knew absolutely nothing about Sir Charles Aitchison succeeding Sir Steuart Bayley in the Viceroy's Council until the announcement appeared in the Bombay and Calcutta papers. Its lament at its treatment is sublimely ridiculous."

The institution of one-year volunteers in the French Army will shortly cease to exist, and the consequences are already beginning to be felt, but in a direction which is of the greatest value for that army. As many young men of better family, or such as have received a higher grade of education, do not care to spend three years in barracks amongst the men, they prefer to visit the military school of Saint-Cyr for two years, enter the Army as Lieutenants, serve for one year, and then retire. In 1885 only 1,400 young men applied for admission to St. Cyr, but this year the number of applicants is 1,700. These will form in time a valuable reserve of officers.

The following advertisement from Dhulip Singh appears in the columns of the *Daily Telegraph* of August 28th:—"I, the undersigned, Maharajah Dhulip Singh, having resigned all the property, possessed by me in England, for the benefit of Her Highness the Maharani Dhulip Singh and my children, hereby declare that I am no longer responsible for their debts, or for articles ordered by them in my name."

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenant H. V. Platt, 6th Dragoon Guards, recently appointed from the 17th Lancers, has been directed to proceed to Sialkot, to join his regiment.

Colonel M. Williams, 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment, has been placed on half-pay on the 29th September 1886, on completing four years' service as Lieutenant-Colonel.

The Government of India has sanctioned the staff allowance of the Junior European officers attached to the Punjab and Assam battalions of the Burma police being increased from Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 per mensem.

The detachment of the Royal Irish Fusiliers at Fort Attock will be relieved by a similar detachment from the head-quarters of the regiment at Nowshera, on the 12th October. Both detachments proceed by route march.

Officers commanding regiments of Native Cavalry and Infantry in which there are any native officers, non-commissioned officers or men desirous of competing in the annual divisional rifle meetings for prizes open to Martini-Henry rifles and carbines may indent on the nearest arsenal for the number of Martini-Henry rifles (for Cavalry, Martini-Henry carbines) considered absolutely necessary, up to ten stand per regiment.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE EXHIBITION.

Yesterday's exhibition of fruits and vegetables by the Bombay Natural History Society was as successful as the exhibition of birds held by the Society at their rooms in Apollo Street some time ago. The attendance of ladies and gentlemen was very encouraging, showing in an unmistakable manner the popularity of the undertaking. The exhibits, about 175 varieties, were admirably arranged on tables in the middle of a large room, affording great facility to the visitors in their inspection. Attractive for their unusually large size were an Egyptian and other water-melons, pomeloes and gourds. The Victoria Gardens had contributed rare specimens to both departments of the exhibition, among which may be mentioned a crescentia cujete, blighia sapida, xanthrochylus pictorius, barringtonia acutangula, trichosanthes palmata, &c., the common names of which were not given on the tickets attached to them. Among exotics were the fruits of the doum or branching palm tree and the antocarpus incisus, a plant from the Malabar jungles. Dr. Weir had sent up a huge sugarcane, a pomegranate, a large gourd, a few limes, some cucumbers, &c., grown upon the *kutchra* on the Municipal Reclamation, Tardeo Flats. Mr. Framjee Nanabhoy Daver, of Tardeo, had contributed a Zanzibar cocoanut, weighing 14 lbs., a large and red Singapore cocoanut, miniature cocoanuts from the Malabar Coast, and Nepal, Madras, and capsicum chillies grown by him in Bombay. There were some beautiful specimens of custard apples, rare papaya grown on a male tree, chikols, oranges, apples, pears, mangoes and figs. A variety of plantains were exhibited, among which were cooking, red, Bengalee, elchi, and Bassein plantains. Some specimens of bael fruit and the toddy palm nut attracted general notice, as well as the calophyllum inophyllum, one of the most beautiful trees of the Madras Coast, having a sweet white flower, the seeds of which yield a bitter oil. Among dry fruits were exhibited dates, hazel nuts, raisins, apricots, almonds, walnuts, charoli, &c. In the vegetable department, some tomatoes, green betelnuts, nohl-kohls, red yam, beet-root, and a variety of peas, were specially noticeable. Of bhaji and brinjals there were several varieties. Onions, potatoes, garlic, French beans, cholai pods, bhendas, &c., had their representative specimens. There was a good show of lemon grass and of the so-called camphor plant, which are used to scent tea and coffee with. Dr. Weir also exhibited some good water-cresses grown upon the Chinchpoogly Hill.

RACES AT POONA.

The following are the results of the ordinaries which were held on Saturday:—

Palitana Purse.—Tickets Rs. 1,000.

	Rs.
Royal Chief	220
Asseel	70
Soda	30
Norah	200
Euphrates	50
Figity	50
Lallia	20
Young Rux	60
Caractacus	250

Mahomedan Cup.—Tickets Rs. 1,000.

	Rs.
Khalipha	110
Imperial	40
Galopin	150
Najuffee	220
Sterling	50
Cyrus	30

Parsee Purse.—Tickets Rs. 500.

Selection	40
Caractacus	100
Despair	20
Cruiser	230
Moslem	20

Civil and Military Cup.

Tickets Rs. 500.

Sunset	100
Kildare	80
Grateful	40
Suspense	200

Hyderabad Cup.

Value of Tickets Rs. 1,000

Brown Prince	40
Black Prince	40
Guiding Star	190
Merrick	20
Samnite	220
Faras	10

Jodhpore Cup.

Value of Tickets Rs. 1,000.

Black Prince	70
Happy New Year	120
Shah Baz	100
Tookan	210
Reserved	210
Conqueror	260

THE LATE FIRST PRINCE OF COCHIN.

His Highness the Rajah and the Royal Family of Cochin have sustained a severe affliction by the death at Gaya, of cholera, on Saturday, the 25th ultimo, of his Highness Veeracarala Wurmah, the First Prince. His Highness was the second of the four sons of the Rajah's eldest aunt, late Coonjee Amah Tambooran, the three others having pre-deceased him. He was born on the 13th February, 1850, and was therefore thirty-six-and-a-half years of age, at the time of his death. He left Cochin on the 31st August on a religious pilgrimage to Benares, accompanied by E. Muthra Warrier, of the Huzur office, T. C. Shungoony Menone, Huzur Registrar, and a small party of followers. He took the train at Shoranoor. Arrangements had been made by the Madras Government to render his Highness every assistance along the line of route, but he preferred to travel *incognito*, to avoid the inconvenience of being fêted at halting places. Being anxious to first fulfil the primary object of his tour, he did not stop to visit places on his way thither, but proceeded direct to the sacred city, reserving visits of pleasure to Bombay, Conjeveram, Srirangam, Chitambaram, Ramasweram, and other important and interesting localities for the return journey. The ceremonies of Benares had been gone through, and those at Gaya had hardly commenced at the time of his seizure with illness at about 1 o'clock on Friday night. The best medical aid was promptly at hand, but every effort on his behalf proved of no avail, and his Highness expired at 11 a.m. on Saturday. A correspondent at Cochin informs us that his late Highness, and Heir Apparent to the musnud, "was one of the best and noblest princes who ever dignified the Royal House of Cochin; for he was generous and obliging to a fault, always kind, affable, easily accessible and unostentatious. In a word, he may be said to have been a model native Prince, and was much beloved by the people for his exemplary life and the virtues that adorned his character. He was a good scholar in Sanscrit, and well versed in astronomy, and although he did not attain a high degree of proficiency in English he could write the language with considerable accuracy. In politics his Highness was of a conservative turn of mind, and averse to all radical changes and innovations. A pious and orthodox Hindu he was free from any extremes of superstition. He was remarkable for his industrious habits, and took much interest in games and pastimes. He delighted in giving exhibitions with the magic lantern, and gave much pleasure by his intelligent and interesting comments on the views shown. He was a practised hand in the management of yachts, and often carried away prizes at the annual Cochin Regatta. It is said that before leaving Cochin he executed a will disposing of his somewhat large private acquisitions for charitable purposes. As a token of respect for his memory, the Courts and public offices of the State were closed on Monday, the 27th ultimo, as were also the shops and places of business generally."—*Madras Mail.*

MADRAS.

Madras Municipal Mortuary Register.—From the 18th to the 24th ultimo 1 European, 8 East Indians, 7 Native Christians, 227 Hindus, and 27 Mahomedans died in Madras, making a total 270 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the 10 previous years was 298. The deaths are thus classified, viz., 1 from measles, 82 from fever, 30 from dysentery, 12 from diarrhœa, and 145 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 35·2 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 39·0 per 1,000 per annum.

THE NEW POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Professor Sidgwick, of Cambridge, read a paper to the British Association in which he pointed out that the new political Economy makes the exceptions set forth in the following extracts to the old rule of *laissez faire*:—

Political economy, as commonly understood, includes a general argument showing how wealth tends to be produced most amply and economically in a society in which Government confines itself to the protection of person and property, and the enforcement of contracts not brought about by force and fraud, leaving individuals free to produce and to transfer to others whatever utilities they choose, on any terms that may be freely arranged. The argument is, briefly, that in a society so constituted the regard for self-interest on the part of consumers will lead to the effectual demand of the things that are most useful; and regard for self-interest on the part of producers will lead to their production at the least cost. It is, however, now generally held that the broad rule of "leave alone" to which this argument points must in practice be limited by various exceptions. The aim of the present paper is to distinguish clearly between two different classes of these exceptions to *laissez faire*, namely (*a*) those exceptions which are due to the limitations under which abstract economic theory has to be practically applied in the art of government, owing to the complexity of the ends at which government has to aim, and to the fact that human beings only partly conform to the type usually assumed in abstract economic reasoning; and (*b*) those which it is the more direct business of economic theory to analyse and systematize, since the reasons for them apply to the state of things assumed for purposes of abstract reasoning, no less than to the actual facts of existing societies. In class (*a*) may be distinguished—(1.) Governmental interference to regulate the education or employment of children. (2.) Interference for the promotion of health, or morality, or culture. (3.) Interference, not with a view to the more economical production of wealth, but with a view to its more equitable distribution. (This is often spoken of as "socialistic," or "semi-socialistic.") (4.) Interference on the ground that certain industrial classes are found by experience not to take sufficient care of their private economic interests. This is sometimes spoken of as "paternal" legislation—*e.g.*, restrictions on freedom of contract between landlord and tenant. The same phrase is also applied to (2). As leading cases of class (*b*) may be noted—(1.) Wherefor the production of a certain utility, or avoidance of detriment, a combination is required of which the value largely depends on its universality—namely, protection of lands against floods; protection of useful animals against certain diseases. (2.) Especially where the combination of a large majority increases the interest that the minority have in standing aloof—for example, abstinence from certain times, places, or instruments in fishing or hunting, for the sake of future supply. (3.) Where a branch of industry, for technical or other reasons, has a tendency to fall under the condition of monopoly (total or partial)—for example, provision of gas in towns. (4.) Where, from the nature of the required utility, its producers could not be renumerated adequately in the ordinary way by free exchange of their commodity—for example, utility of forests in relation to climate, scientific discoveries. (5.) Where the process of exchange which would be required to remunerate a certain social service would seriously detract from its utility, from want of time or otherwise—for example—provision of roads and bridges. (6.) Where Government is peculiarly adapted to produce the kind of utility required—for example, if what was required is security, as in the case of savings banks; uniformity, stability of value, as in the case of currency. It is not argued that Government ought to interfere in all cases that come under these heads; only that the general economic argument for *laissez faire* falls away in such cases, wholly or to a great extent, or is balanced by strictly economic considerations on the other side; and that it is important to bear this in mind in discussing any particular practical case.

THE MARQUIS TSENG.

The *Vossische Zeitung* reports the following interesting colloquy of its representative with the Marquis Tseng during his stay in Berlin:—

At the very beginning of our interview the Marquis Tseng laid great weight on his declaration that he had not come to Berlin of his own accord, but in compliance with an invitation given to him by Prince Bismarck in the name of the Emperor. This fact does away with all the conjectures that have been made on this journey. The Ambassador denied that he had come with any certain aim on the part of his Government, especially as to orders for railway, army, or navy material, or the erecting of an inland telegraph line to China under German control. The Marquis Tseng did not, however, mean that no interviews in this or other connection had taken place, but they were merely for the sake of information. The Marquis's journey is not without a political back-ground, although, it is no diplomatic mission. Besides the evidence of a friendly feeling for China on the part of the German Empire, the presence of the Marquis in Berlin may be attributed to the wish of Prince Bismarck, not only to have a personal interview with the illustrious Chinese statesman, but also to show his esteem, and procure for him the distinction of a reception by the Emperor and Empress; in short to knit more firmly the bond of friendship between, the two nations. This end has been attained. "The relations of China and Germany," said the Marquis Tseng, "will henceforward be closer." Prince Bismarck had received the Marquis at Kissingen with great cordiality. The two statesmen had a confidential interview which lasted more than an hour, when the chief internal and external conditions of China were exhaustively discussed. Prince Bismarck particularly touching on those relative to German interests. The Marquis Tseng expressed to me his admiration of the Prince's thorough knowledge and acute judgment of Chinese affairs. "He is a great man," the Marquis declared.

The friendly interview between the representatives of two great Empires received its sanction through the distinction with which the Marquis had been received by the Emperor and Empress at Babelsberg. By means of an interpreter their Majesties conversed with the Ambassador for some time, inquiring after the young Emperor of China, the Empress-Regent, and the family and circumstances of the Marquis. The Marquis says he was charmed with this reception, as well as with that by the Crown Prince in the New Palace, and the general attention he had met with in Germany. He was extremely gratified by all he had seen, and especially Berlin pleased him very much; though, when I led the conversation to Paris, I remarked, through all his caution, that he preferred the latter city. The building of railways in China, which is to be commenced with great energy, will greatly facilitate communication in that immense Empire, and open up the country for useful and practical institutions. But the Ambassador does not think that the coming era of steam and electricity will at all shake the thousand years' culture of China, nor that the ancient manners and customs or the Constitution of the Empire will experience any change, such as is happening in Japan, which country seems to unreservedly adopt the spirit of the new times. China, thinks the Marquis Tseng, will remain conservative and peaceful, but she will not allow the integrity of even the smallest portion of her possessions to be offended by any Power in the world. In order effectively to protect her rights, China will in future set to work to create an army and navy adequate to her greatness and extent, a task that will demand as great efforts as resources. On my asking whether China reckoned on Germany's co-action or support in the carrying out of this purpose, the Ambassador answered evasively, "All will help us"—meaning, no doubt, that all European nations would assist China in her intentions.

In St. Petersburg, the Marquis has been received with great attention. There was all the more reason for this because lately affairs on the Russo-Chinese frontier had been critical, and the service rendered by the Ambassador in appeasing the quarrel by an agreement agreeable to all parties had not been forgotten, namely on the 2nd Feb., 1881, when Marquis Tseng made up in this manner for the mistakes of his less fortunate predecessor Tschung-Chaon. The Czar, as well as M. de Giers, had expressed himself in the kindest way when the Marquis took leave, and the latter was greatly content with affairs as he found them in St. Petersburg. Possible little differences will not give rise to serious difficulties, but will easily be settled by agreement. The Ambassador considers the Tonquin and Annam affairs as settled. The Chinese Government will strictly adhere to the treaties concluded, and suppress any revolutionary rebellion by the sword. The arrangements in connection with the representation of the Holy See at the Court of Pekin are perfect. The Ambassador believes "that this agreement will not endanger French prestige in China, but will be serviceable to Catholics and the missions, and secure friendly relations with the Curie." The Chinese Government will in future particularly protect Christians, and all laws inimical to Christians and strangers have been long since abolished. As mentioned before, the Marquis was not commissioned by his Government to conclude any contract for the building of men-of-war or the purchase of war or other material; but it was natural that the visit of such a distinguished and circumspect statesman to Germany should not end without his taking the opportunity to convince himself of the great capacity in those directions of German industry and of the excellence of German material. This he has done to the fullest extent. Although his visits to different factories and his conversations with technical men had primarily the object of gaining information, it is not the less probable that in future the Chinese Government will draw a not inconsiderable proportion of material from Germany, especially after the favourable report sure to be made by the Marquis on his return to China, which will have the more weight because the Marquis has been appointed to the influential post of a member of the Admiralty, of which Prince Chun, the father of the present Emperor, is chief.

On asking where the Marquis would go next, he said that he intended to visit some other Courts (probably Brussels and the Hague) and then see his family in London in passing. I asked whether he was going to Vienna, but he said, No; and on further inquiry if he would go to Rome, his reply was so doubtful that it seemed to me equivalent to an affirmative. He had had also an invitation to Washington from the President of the United States. This autumn the Marquis will return to China, having been absent for nearly eight years.

THE RECENT ACCIDENT ON THE MATTERHORN.

The statement which, on the authority of several members of the English Alpine Club, has found publicity in the English papers, to the effect that the guides of Messrs. Davies and Borckhardt were guilty of a dereliction of their duty in leaving the latter gentleman on the mountain when he was in a dying state, has caused considerable indignation in Switzerland. The Swiss Press, without exception, and without bringing forward an atom of proof, has been trying to exonerate the guides. This has brought Monsieur de Falkner into the controversy, and he throws in the weight of his evidence against the guides. It will be remembered that this gentleman, with his son and two guides, was on the mountain at the time of the terrible storm, and passed the night preceding the accident in the cabane in company with the English party. Monsieur Falkner says: "During the night in the cabane the guides made too much noise, and were neither considerate for nor respectful to the travellers under their care. I was so annoyed by their conduct that I ventured to make a protest, when one of the Englishmen's guides answered, 'As we can't go to sleep we must pass the time somehow.' If this man had been my guide, and had made such an answer, I would have instantly returned to Zermatt. I was under the impression that after supper had been eaten that there would have been silence in the cabane, in accordance with an unwritten law of mountaineers. These guides, however, had other ideas.

"The following morning Messrs. Divies and Borckhardt started first, and I could not help thinking that they made too much exertion of the climb, and went far too quickly. My impression in this respect was confirmed, when a little later I joined them on the summit, and found them suffering very much from exhaustion. I was induced thereby to offer Mr. Borckhardt, who seemed to suffer more than his companion, a glass of old port wine, which I carried, and which I found exceedingly useful in my own case later on in the day. At this time the weather was breaking, and there were unmistakable signs of a coming storm. I therefore urged the Englishmen to commence the descent, and was supported in this by my chief guide, Jean Pierre Macquignaz, who said that those who arrived first should commence the descent first. They therefore commenced to go down, and having waited a quarter of an hour, we too left the summit. It now began to snow, and I felt the imperative necessity of making unusual haste, in order to reach shelter before the fury of the storm was on us, and I asked my guide Jean to get in front of the English travellers, who seemed to be loitering. One of their guides consented to this, as we should thereby make traces for them to follow. At this moment I was particularly struck with the apparent nervousness of Fridolin Kronich, the leading guide of the English party, and I could not help remarking that he did not seem to be conducting his party as a good guide should have done. It is but right, however, to say that at this time the two Englishmen were evidently exhausted, and the conditions of the descent were rendered unusually difficult by the falling snow. One of the two gentlemen remarked dolefully as I passed, 'I wish I had never come.'

"We proceeded to descend slowly and with great caution, for the snow had covered the way, and rendered foothold difficult. My son led the way, and was followed on the rope by the elder Macquignaz, I next, then Daniel Macquignaz, and bringing up the rear was my Italian guide Angelo Ferrari, from Pinzolo. This man wore crampons on his boots, and was enabled to maintain perfect steadiness and a firm grip of the snow. In going up we had unfortunately left two of our ice axes in the cabane, and being deprived of these aids, we were compelled to advance with the utmost prudence. But notwithstanding this, we never for a moment doubted our ability to gain the cabane again, and, save for the extra caution, the circumstances of the descent were the same as they would have been under ordinary conditions. I must mention here that preceding us was another party, consisting of two Dutch gentlemen, and two guides, Moser and Tangwalder; and I subsequently learned from one of the Dutchmen, that being fully anxious of the great danger they were in, they made extraordinary exertions to gain the cabane. They arrived at a point where it is necessary to get down by means of a fixed rope. They found this spot so difficult, owing to the masses of snow, that the guides exclaimed despairingly to each other, 'We are lost; what shall we do now?' After some consultation they detached the cord, and placed it at another spot, which seemed to them to offer greater facilities of descent. When they had done this, they made large tracks in the snow for our guidance; for these men were perfectly aware that unless we were informed by some means of what they had done, our danger would be greatly increased. The detaching of this cord was unpardonable, and as soon as I reached the valley, I immediately lodged a complaint with the municipal authorities. When we gained the spot, the snow had obliterated all the traces, and not perceiving that the cord had been removed, we lost an hour and a half in searching for the place, and it was only by the merest chance that we discovered our route. Owing to this loss of time the Englishmen came up to us, and this was the last time we saw them. One of the two seemed to be in great despair, and exclaimed, 'We are all lost;' and the other could not for some time make up his mind to descend this very difficult spot. It now became clear that unless we pushed forward with all rapidity we should not be able to reach the cabane before night fell, nor even the old hut which is much higher up. We continued our journey until nearly eight o'clock, when, having crossed a dangerous plateau we were compelled to make a detour of a rocky eminence projecting from the arête, in order to reach the cabane. Darkness was now fast closing in, and it became evident that we could not get to the cabane without imminent danger of losing our lives. Macquignaz therefore decided, and wisely, that we should remain where we were, and as we had not lost our presence of mind and were not unusually fatigued, we decided that there was less danger in this course than in attempting to proceed during the hours of darkness, especially as we were all very warmly clad. Our stock of provisions was greatly reduced, but fortunately none of us suffered from hunger. We had half a bottle of port wine and a bottle of Val Sellina, in addition to two bottles of wine carried by the guides; but as their wine contained probably fifty per cent. of water, it had frozen solid.

"The night was nevertheless terrible, and we were soon encased, in an armour of ice that cracked every time we moved; and when the awful wind blew over us, it seemed to chill us through as if we had no more clothing than a spider's web. Notwithstanding our sufferings and the danger we were in, not a word of complaint nor of fear was uttered by any one of our party. Two or three times during the night we heard the Englishmen's party yodelling, and we replied to them. As soon as day broke we began to move about, to set up the circulation, and as warmth increased we felt much better. We waited a little time until there was full daylight. Then we quitted our uncomfortable bivouac, where five of us attached to a frozen rope had passed so many hours on a space of a yard and a half square. A quarter of an hour later we heard the guide Kronich call out, and on our answering him he asked us to send two guides with provisions and coverings as soon as we got down. At seven o'clock we gained the old cabane, and I decided to wait there and make tea and refresh ourselves with the remainder of our provisions. The snow at this time was falling very heavily, though now and again there were brief glimpses of sunlight. As soon as we had eaten a little, I despatched Macquignaz to the lower cabane, that he might hasten the saving party, which I felt sure would be on its way. At half-past nine we resumed the descent, and in the course of an hour we met coming up Aloïs Kronich, guide, and Imboder from St. Nicolas. I gave them a brief account of matters, and urged them to make all haste to reach the Englishmen. Kronich turned round to me and said, 'Do not send any one else up, as no further help is needed.' I need scarcely say I was not influenced by this remark, and, as I subsequently learned, it was owing to a quarrel between the Zermatt and St. Nicolas guides as to which should make up the saving party. This arose from the jealousy which exists between the two places, and this quarrel had gone to such lengths, that Imboden's life had been threatened. This fact ought certainly to lead to the most searching inquiry, and in the interest of travellers and guides alike, it is to be hoped that no attempt will be made to hush the matter up. At noon we reached the lower cabane, and found it full of guides, who had been sent out by M. Seiler, the hotel-keeper of Zermatt. They had only just arrived. We were at once enveloped in blankets, and warm chocolate and champagne were given to us. When some little time had passed I was astonished to find that the guides were making no preparation to continue the ascent, and still further astonished by the return of Aloïs Kronich, who had come back because he had no rope.

"In conclusion, I am persuaded that it is imperatively necessary that the authorities should enforce more discipline amongst the Zermatt guides. And, notwithstanding the difficulties which the Englishmen's guides had to encounter, it is to say the least greatly to be regretted that they abandoned Mr. Borckhardt while life remained in him. Perhaps I may be permitted to suggest, that to guard against calamities of this kind for the future, the cabanes should be provided with good stoves and fuel, a box of simple medicines, and a supply of spare rope; also that signal posts should be fixed at intervals on the mountain to indicate the route in bad weather. During the season the cabane might be in charge of an attendant, who would be held responsible for its good order, and he should be placed in communication with Zermatt by means of telephone. Stores of food should also be kept in the cabane, and charged for at a fixed tariff. If these suggestions had been in force this season aid could have been summoned from Zermatt immediately the storm came on, and in all probability poor Mr. Borckhardt would have been saved.

"It does not seem to me that Moser and Tangwalder, who guided the Dutchmen, can be acquitted of blame. They were certainly wanting in judgment and resource. They were in the cabane at ten o'clock at night. One of them should then have started off with the cabane lantern for Zermatt, and, had he done this, succour might have reached the Englishmen by seven in the morning. I mentioned my suggestion to Mr. Zeiler, ocghh said that it was for the police of the valley to urn ete them. The expenses would be but small and rby dnot to be taken into consideration, seeing the oao number of tourists that are attracted to Zermatt efg e noble but deadly Matterhorn."

RETIREMENT OF MADAME ADAM.

A PARIS correspondent telegraphs:—The state of Madame Adam's health, the numerous friends and admirers of that brilliant French woman will learn with regret, prevents her continuing to direct the *Nouvelle Revue*. The editorial chair, by her desire, is to be henceforth filled by Doctor Cyon, who was co-editor with M. Jules Simon of the *Gaulois*. Doctor Cyon is a Russian physiologist of repute, but he has not applied himself to his profession for some years. He was the correspondent of M. Katkoff's journal last year, and he was breast high for his editor's Pan-Sclavist schemes, because he was interested in their success. I remember hearing him in 1885, just as the English elections took place, express an eager hope that Mr. Gladstone would be beaten, and Lord Salisbury, who was associated in Russia with the idea of a Jingo policy and all the anti-Russian clauses of the Berlin Treaty, come into office with a working majority. His idea evidently was that it would be more easy were the Tories in office for the Katkoff party to bring things to a head. Dr. Cyon was a greet deal in the society of the Grand Duke Nicholas during the winter he was here, and passed for having obtained for Madame Adam the justification of the military course taken by his Imperial Highness when he was on the Danube. The new editor of the *Nouvelle Revue* is very active and shrewd, and passes for being more than the correspondent of the Pan-Sclavist organ which comes out at Moscow. He is credited, although he denies that he has done so, with having written the Russian part of *La Società à St. Petersbourg* of the Comte Vassili series.

THE NEW FASTING EXPERIMENTS.

A CONSIDERABLE amount of interest is exhibited by the experiment in fasting which a certain Signor Succi is at present performing in Rome. The fast is not of ordinary nature; indeed, it is doubtful whether that term may legitimately be applied to the feat at all. Fasting like that of Dr. Tanner had for its object the demonstration of the fact that men could exist for prolonged periods on water alone. But neither Dr. Tanner nor any of his fasting predecessors told us anything new in this respect. Every child who knows the mere rudiments of physiology reads in his primer that for years it has been a matter of common knowledge that a man deprived of solid food, may hold out against death for many days if he is allowed free access to water. The cases of imprisoned miners and shipwrecked sailors, as well as the records of cases of insane persons who had voluntarily starved themselves, long ago taught us that water is the only food which can keep our bodily mechanism going in the absence of all other nutriment, save, of course, the air we breathe. The physiological primer—the study of which may be recommended to people who are given to regard fasting feats with an overplus of wonderment—further teaches us that the high importance of water as a food arises from the fact that it forms about two-thirds of our bodies by weight. It enters into the composition of every organ, tissue, and fluid of our frames. It is perpetually required to dissolve and to aid in assimilating other foods; and it is as perpetually being excreted from the body as a result of the vital wear and tear from which we are, sleeping or waking, never free. We may therefore judge clearly enough why water is a *sine qua non* of life, from that of the monad to that of the man, and from that of the lowly fungus to that of the tree on which it grows. People who enter into fasting arrangements must therefore bargain for their fair share of water. It is as indispensable as is the air they breathe. Without water and solid food, human life comes to an end in six or seven days, generally speaking. With a full supply of water alone a healthy man may hold on to life for forty, fifty, or even, as the records of cases show us, for fifty-five days. The faster in such a case will be starved and meagre at the end of his term of food-deprivation it is true; but then he is alive, and can, by judicious feeding, be brought up to his normal standard of weight.

The case of Signor Succi, it must be confessed, differs widely in one respect from the records of previous fasting experiments. It is true he demands a supply of pure water, and he has added to this dietary, if so it may be called, a supply of Vichy water, and of that by no means very tasteful, although useful, beverage Hunyadi-Janos water. One account, indeed, supplements this information by informing us that Signor Succi intends to swallow an emetic at a later stage of his experiment. But this detail is possibly only a little joke of the reporter's, for it is difficult to understand the necessity which arises for such a grave proceeding on the part of a man whose stomach is presumed to be absolutely tenantless. The interest of the Italian experiment, however, centers around the Signor's own reasons for the trial to which he is subjecting his flesh and spirit. It would appear that Signor Succi has been a great traveller. Africa is said to know him well, and Asia to be familiar with his footprints. He is also a botanist in a way. Like Friar Laurence he is keenly alive to the "mickle race," in the way of medicaments, that lies hid in the vegetable world. There exist plants, so the Signor has been pleased to inform the world, from which he can prepare a "liquor" that possesses the wondrous power of enabling mankind to do without food for prolonged periods of time. The Signor alone knows these plants, and the manner of preparing the said liquor. The vegetables in question are found in Africa and elsewhere; indeed, he hints that they occur even in his native Italy. He has prepared his wonderful liquor, and it is with the view of proving to the world its advantages and powers that he is undergoing his present tribulation of body. The world, it is said, knows nothing of its greatest benefactors. We may rejoice that at last it has come to know Signor Succi. But the knowledge has not been obtained without much difficulty. The reports of the Signor's life which have reached us show that he was actually confined in a lunatic asylum as a person subject to delusions in the matter of his "liquor." It is fortunate that he has escaped the fate of many earnest enthusiasts who are always liable to be mistaken for lunatic persons. He is enjoying for the present a period of surpassing popularity, which should go far to wipe away the memory of his previous persecutions. We read of his visitors being numbered by hundreds, and of a select medical coterie who never leave the Signor alone night or day. He has swallowed one dose of his "liquor," and hopes to be able to get through the days of the fasting without "repeating the mixture," as the doctors put it. He is said to have even increased in muscular strength since the first days of his fast, but his appearance is spoken of in terms which indicate that a man does not look beautiful under a dietary of Vichy water and Hunyadi Janos. At any rate the Signor is the hero of the hour in Italy, and that the remainder of his fast, buoyed up by his mystical liquor, will be regarded with curiosity goes without saying.

It is to be hoped that, in the interests of medical science alone, Signor Succi may be prevailed upon, in one fashion or another, to make known the composition of his marvellous plant-decoction—that is, presuming all absence of trickery in his fastinng experiment can be guaranteed by the committee who are watching the case. There are one or two very plain considerations which may not be out of place at the present juncture in Signor Succi's affairs. It is, firstly, a scientific certainty that no liquor or any other decoction, vegetable, animal, or mineral, taken in one dose at the beginning of a fast, can replace the natural food which the body requires. Whatever merits the Signor may claim for his liquor, he can never be allowed to assert, as it is to be feared his admirers will, that any such compound is to regarded as a substitute for food. A human body demands so much nitrogenous matter, so much fat, so much starch, sugar, and minerals, along with air and water, each day. These materials, constituting the food, are transformed into the tissues and organs of the body. They replace the matters which are lost in the vital wear and tear. It is perfectly clear, then, that as a human body, with its special chemical history, demands certain food for its support, Signor Succi's liquor must contain such food-materials, or it cannot afford any nourishment to the system. In the second place, Medicine is not ignorant at the present day of substances which assist the bodily powers in conserving their energy when food is meagre or wanting. Coca is such a substance. It certainly prevents muscular exhaustion, and it is known to limit the waste or output of the body, so to speak. But it does not prolong the life of animals which have been deprived of food. Tea and coffee likewise act as substances which diminish the bodily waste, and which appear to make the food go farther in the uses of the economy. But the virtues of these substances are limited in extent, and it is safe to say that if Signor Succi's claims on behalf of his liquor are proved to be true, he has discovered a preparation of which Medicine at present knows nothing. But this last is exactly the moot point of the whole affair. That which Signor Succi has yet accomplished differs in nothing from the feat of Dr. Tanner, or of any other experimenter in fasting. A man of a certain type of nervous temperament could very well do all that the Signor has as yet performed on the water diet alone. However, the end is not yet. We can well afford to wait patiently for the conclusion of the Succi experiment. But it is imperative that we should not close our eyes to the chance of fraud and quackery, which experience teaches us are only too apt to enter into affairs of this kind.—*Daily News.*

AN EGYPTIAN FAIR.

THE Cairo correspondent of the *Standard* supplies the following account of the Tanta Fair:—

The sight as one steams in and out of the station is most picturesque, and the scene one of the greatest animation. Almost as far as the eye can reach from the windows of the railway carriage on the eastern side of the line the plain is thickly studded with tents of every colour, shape, and size, from the huge canvas, lined with verses of the Koran and tent ropes decked with gaudy flags, filled with rich merchants or pious dervishes chaunting their *zikrs*, to the Bedouin "beit es-shaar," or house of hair—a few rags of roughly-spun goat's hair stretched across half a dozen sticks and flapping in the wind, underneath which the family of the nomad shelters itself from the sun by day and the dew by night. Picketed among the forest of ropes are camels, donkeys, horses, and mules, so thickly packed that it is a matter of difficulty to thread a way through the maze. Close to the station is a small restaurant, where I applied for sleeping room, and was invited to share an apartment about twelve foot square with a Turkish horse-dealer and an Arab cotton merchant from the Delta. Objecting, however, to this, I finally succeeded in obtaining possession of a room about half the size of the first one, and with some difficulty squeezed my portmanteau in at the door. The lock did not appear to me particularly trustworthy, but mine host remarked that my trunk would be quite safe even though it were filled with guineas of gold. This I took the liberty to doubt, but since, as a matter of fact, it was not so lined, I made the best of circumstances, and inquired how much I should have to pay for accommodation. The price asked was a little higher than what I had given at the best hotel in Alexandria; however, the proprietor informed me that he had rented his place for one hundred and twenty pounds just for the week of the Fair, and so we struck our bargain and I went downstairs to have some refreshment, and watch what was going on. The *café* has a raised porch in front of it, giving a good view of all that passes down one of the principal streets, and calling for a nargiileh and a glass of raki, I seated myself in a good position to view the kaleidoscopic panorama. Close to the door was a group of donkey boys, armed with the Egyptian equivalent to that annoying instrument with which 'Arry delights to torment country folk at home. The back-scratching rattle is luckily unknown as yet at Tanta—though anyone who should introduce a few thousand would find a ready sale. I have no doubt—but its place is supplied by a short palm stick, split up at the end. The fun of the Fair consists in rapping the passer-by on the head with this, and the victims chosen are always some clodhopper from a distant village or particularly dandified Copt or Jew. Those who have never been at the Fair before naturally grow very indignant, and not a few desperate fights ensued under my eyes when a muscular fellah or bad-tempered Damascus Syrian was set upon. Numbers, however, always prevailed, and the luckless one had generally to beat a retreat in the end before his numerous assailants, who danced round him like flies, keeping up a perpetual devil's tatoo on his head with the split sticks.

Every few minutes men dressed up as women, or small girls, accompanied with musicians, stopped in front of our door, and gave contortionist dances, far more curious than graceful. Nevertheless, they seemed to amuse the *habitués*, who were very free with the piastres, and few went empty away. Next to me were seated two very handsome young Syrians, richly dressed, and thinking no small things of their own importance. On the step was seated a pretty girl selling oranges, and an impromptu flirtation was soon struck up between her and one of the strangers, who, to propitiate her favour, stopped a Greek who was passing with a pedlar's pack full of gewgaws and bought her a fan. Encouraged by this, the young lady moved up a step higher, but our host happened to come out and see her retired indoors, and presently reappearing with a cane, stole behind her and dealt her a tremendous cut across the shoulders. She sprang up all ablaze, and a pretty stream of Billingsgate followed, to the huge delight of the bystanders. Lunch was now announced, and after some very respectable dishes, with the garlic left out at my special request, washed down by a bottle of Guinness, I started for the cattle market. This year there were comparatively few animals, the horses being specially poor both in quantity and quality. The greater part of the business is in the hands of a few dealers, mostly Damascus Arabs or Turks, who buy up the fellaheen animals as they come in and then fix their own price on the market. Bargaining for horses and mules is much the same business here as haggling over a piece of embroidery or other curiosity in the Khan Khalili, at Cairo. The first thing to be done is to choose your beast, the second to fix in your mind the price you intend to pay, and, thirdly, to produce the money in jingling coins of many realms. I wished first to purchase some mules, and the price asked would generally be about twenty pounds to twenty-five pounds—about double what I meant to pay; but when once it became known that there was a purchaser abroad at a certain price, approximatively, the chief difficulty lay more in choosing the animals than in payment. It is true that very few accepted the price at first, but after paying for a few and driving them off, saying, with a decided air that I had all I wanted, and would get the rest at Cairo or Dessook, and following my mules out of the place, I had the rest of the owners at my heels, begging me to take their creatures too. Some I refused that day, and on the following morning obtained them for a sovereign or so less than the sum which their owners had scornfully refused the day before. In fact, on Friday, the last day of the Fair, the fellaheen, who have often brought in their cattle from distant villages on foot, being two or three weeks on the journey, and have incurred debts in Tanta during the festivities will sell at a very low figure. It becomes a matter of necessity rather than choice, and even in the latter case they do not care to trudge back again—*re infecta*. From the cattle market I strolled up the Sikkeh Gedeedeh to the mosque of of Seed-Ahmet el Bedawi, in whose honour the Fair is supposed to be held. Great preparations were going on for the birthday service to take place on the morrow, and the approach was thronged with a motley crowd from every corner of Egypt come to pay their devotions to the saint. The mosque itself is a fine building, with a couple of minarates of shining white stone. The sanctuary in which repose the bones of Sheikh Ahmet is of marble, and the tombstone is covered with a shawl of rich silk.

In the evening, after dinner, I went down to the large open space in the centre of the town where the Governor's tent, together with those of the richest inhabitants and visitors, stood. A very fine display of firework, all of which are made in the town, commenced at about nine o'clock and continued for more than an hour. The set pieces were very creditable, and the rockets especially successful. After paying my respects to the Governor, an old friend of mine, I visited several of the other tents, being always welcomed with coffee, cigarettes, and an invitation to a place on the divan. The crowd were kept back at a respectful distance from the neighbourhood of the Pachas by a few policemen and saises armed with long sticks. These guardians of the honour due to rank made tremendous onslaughts, from time to time, upon the serried masses of the people, choosing, apparently, no particular moment, reason, or individuals for their attacks. The merciless hail of blows, however, was invariably received in patience if not in positive good humour, and during the whole of the time I was in the Fair the most perfect order and merriment prevailed. In no other country in the world could one find a crowd of more than a quarter of a million promenading the streets at midnight without quarrelling or rioting. This absence of the disreputable scenes to be met with in the West on similar occasions is doubtless to be attributed to abstinence from strong drinks. Not that the Moslem, especially of the middle class, is so rigid an abstainer as is generally supposed; but though many indulge pretty freely on festive occasions, it is very rare to meet with any who are incapacitated or aggressive from drink. Having met many old acquaintances and pledged them in all manner of liquids from coffee and sherbet to whisky and brandy, a party of us set out to walk through the town, and spent an hour or two amongst the thronging crowd. Whatever may have taken place years ago, it is quite certain that at present the decency of the holiday makers is on the whole very creditable. A special quarter, far away from most of the frequented parts of the town, is set apart for the Almeh and Ghawazee girls. Some of their tents are richly decorated, and the women themselves are decked with all the jewellery they can muster. They sit for the most part like figures in Madame Tussaud's show taking turns in echoing the refrains of a song sung by some of the male musicians [illegible] tedious or uninteresting could [illegible] I returned to the restaurant about one in the morning, leaving the town still in full and merry swing, and fell asleep to the sound of tom-toms, tarabookas, reed pipes, and nasal love songs wafted in through the window, varied by the nearer accompaniment of the buzzing of myriads of mosquitoes.

In the morning I went down again to market, but found every four-footed creature available had been hired out for the noonday procession, so returned to watch the proceedings. This procession is a barbarous imitation of our Western carnivals. Men and children dress up in every costume which their limited imaginations can suggest, with tinsel caps on their heads, riding two and three on the same donkey or horse, and preceded by musicians or mountebanks. Here and there a woman comes in to the procession, either perched on a mule with her knees up to her chin, and a marvellous parasol in her hand, or carried in a panier like a baby on a camel. The costumes were very poor on the whole, the best ones I saw being an imitation of a Guardsman, with a tin breastplate and tin helmet, and coloured discs of tin to represent his medals, and a sort of Jack Straw enveloped in ropes and twisted stalks. The chief attraction of the show to a European is the intense enjoyment evidently derived from it by the actors and spectators alike. I amused myself for more than an hour slipping in and out amongst the dense crowd and never seeing another European face. Nevertheless, room was always made for me when possible, and not the slightest shadow of discourtesy was ever shown to me. So much for the fanaticism and ill-feeling of the Arab. By about one o'clock the Sheikh officiating terminated the service mosque, and to all intents and purposes the feast was at an end. By three o'clock many of the tents were already struck, and strings of camels and mules, laden with poles and canvas, were carrying the Fair away on their backs. I settled my cattle transactions, and confiding the beasts to the care of my trusty servant to walk to Cairo, took the express back in the evening. The caravan arrived two days later, and I will conclude with my boy's account of one of his experiences on the road. "Yes, my gentleman, I never see so many robbers. When we take the mules and the horses out I find more than fifteen robbers come out behind us. They want to make themselves drivers and to ride the mules for me. They try to take the ropes out of my hand One of the mules he very bad mule, and when one man from Tanta came to me and say, 'I going Cairo, let me ride one your mules,' I say to him, You want ride a mule to Cairo?' and he say 'Yes,' so I tell him, 'There a mule; get on his back.' And he jump up, but the mule run first this side, and then backwards, down the canal; but the man hold him tight. Then the mule he kick very high, and he make that robber like a fly, and when he tumble down the mule kick him in the stomach Then I ask him if he want ride to Cairo, and he say 'No, I go to my billage.'"

AUTUMN FASHIONS.

"A LADY" contributes the following to the *Standard*:—The style of draping dresses will be even more simple this Autumn than during the Summer, elaborate trimmings, frillings, and what our grandmothers termed furbelows, being relegated to the limbo of the past. Long, square, plain-falling tabliers or tunics, almost covering the skirt beneath, are the most prevailing fashion, and these will still continue, only the fulness in the draperies will be lessened considerably, or, where a certain amplitude of material is allowed, it will be permitted to fall in its own natural lines without being tortured into impossible and unmeaning folds, this very naturalness of effect being achieved, in reality, by that artfulness which conceals art. For a graceful well-formed figure such studied simplicity is far more becoming than any more elaborate style, as not hiding any of its perfections, while to a wearer less favoured by Nature no attention to personal defect is drawn by senseless ornamentation. In the newest gowns little or no skirt is visible, except where the overskirt is raised high on one side or divided in panel fashion, the dress beneath being then arranged in wide or narrow pleats, which is more novel looking than the introduction of a totally different material in one flat piece. Just now there is a tendency to fuller sleeves and looser vests; but this is merely for the immediate present, for as colder weather asserts itself the plain tight-fitting habit bodices—the cut which suits a tailor-made gown above all others—will again be *de rigueur*, even waistcoats and vests of all shapes being abandoned. These have had a very long reign, which is drawing to a close: they are dressy, convenient, and economical, but have now become so very general, not to say common, that the decree against them has gone forth, except for costumes for special occasions, such as boating, yachting, and the more manly pursuits of shooting and fishing. Neither is this a cause for regret, as the waistcoot craze is quite overdone. As with vests in the make, so with stripes in the material for dresses, these too have had their day, and a long-lived one; checked and cross-barred fabrics are to take their place, chiefly in two colours harmonising with the ground, so that there is nothing startling in their appearance, their colouring being subdued rather than bright. Plaided woollens will be also used, and large checks, these last requiring the most careful handling to avoid their looking vulgar, and being only suited to figures of above the average height.

Homespuns and tweeds are well adapted to such a remarkably changeable climate as the English, because, while of sufficient substance to resist damp and cold, they are yet so light of texture as not to be inconveniently oppressive during the hot days occasionally experienced even late in Autumn. Under good hands they drape admirably, lend themselves to simple arrangement, and are always stylish as well as lady-like; a pretty model is in fine Scotch tweed, a plaid in which a variety of subdued colours are ingeniously blended, the pattern being small and not aggressive. The skirt is slightly pleated, and has a long pointed drapery in front, the pleats of which are raised high on each hip, while the bodice, pointed also, is made perfectly plain and fastened in front with tiny bone buttons.

An entirely new material is Berandine, so called from the name of the discoverer, Berand, who has found out a method of extracting from the outer covering of a peculiar kind of peat a textile which has most valuable properties. The articles manufactured from this fibre resemble some woollens, but can be produced at a far cheaper rate, are very strong and serviceable, and keep their colour well; mixed with wool the result is very satisfactory. As yet, however, the manufacture is quite in its infancy, but those learned in such matters consider that Berandine has a future before it, and we may expect to see it utilised in this country before long. The discoverer comes from Maastricht.

Braid for trimming woollens is likely to return into favour, at all events abroad, if not with us. Vienna, a great braiding centre, is suffering from depression in the trimming trade, consequent on the non-employment of braids on the dresses and jackets now worn. This having been represented to the Crown Princess she has in reply to the petition presented to her stating how many hundreds of work people were out of employment from this cause, ordered her dress-maker in future to use braiding on the costumes made for her, and also expressed a wish that her example, in this particular, may be followed by the ladies of the Court and the upper classes generally. Several new designs in braid have been introduced with us; in some fine cord and braid are used in conjunction; in others the galon has a straight braid each side of it, the middle having a floral or other design carried out in fine silk cord; while another broad braid has devices printed on it, not woven, as is usual. Leather trimmings are somewhat of a novelty not the material bound with the leather, but it is laid on it in narrow strips, which are stitched to the cloth of dress or jacket, the leather used being generally light in colour either blending or contrasting with the material it is used to ornament. A useful gown is in chestnut angola, braided round the skirt in a novel-looking design in chestnut and white braid, the collar and cuffs of the smart little tight-fighting coat worn with it being treated in the same manner, the hat being a sailor-shaped straw in the same shade of colour, with loops of corded white ribbon in front. Another simple but elegant costume is of plain coffee-berry coloured cloth and brown and cream checked silk; the skirt of the latter is made very plain, and the cloth overdress forms a long square drapery on the right side. On the left it is looped up high, the habit-shaped bodice crossing in front and having on the left side a revers of cream velvet, of which the high collar and deep cuffs are also made, short loops of the same being introduced beneath the basque at the back. Another skirt of fine cream flannel or cloth is sent out with this costume, with which the overdress can also be worn, making a pleasing change.

No one colour can at this moment be said to rule supreme, browns and greys, blues, greens, and reds, and mixtures of two, three, or more of these colours will all be well worn this Autumn, if one may judge from the materials brought out by the best houses. The freshest browns are mascotte, a golden brown chestnut, a low tone of a somewhat duller chestnut without the gold lights, coffee-berry and snuff browns, olive wood and new leather tints, and écorce, which is a brownish grey with, really speaking, more grey, in it than brown; in greys, steel, and silver, in all shades are popular, as also ash-grey and dove, the last with gleams of pink in the high lights; bleu de France, Royal and Navy blues are the best patronised; in greens the duller shades of blue and grey greens, and in reds, that known as Indian, the new deep shade of poppy and copper red. The materials in best request for evening dresses will be poult-de-soie, merveilleux satins, silk canvas, Arabian crepe, crepe de Chine, toile d'arrignee, fancy tulles of all kinds embroidered and plain tussurs, surah. Spanish and other brocades, moire Sicilinne, foulard, faille, and bengaline, the lighter fabrics for young girls' wear, and as drapings over richer materials.

Bonnets are to be worn lower on the head, the trimming less high in front, and not arranged in such pointed forms; torquets will also become fashionable, those with turned-up brims approaching the bolero in character only not so round. Felt and velvet crowned chapeaux are already on view, and, one is sorry to note, ornamented again with little dead birds, not artificial make-believes, but the real winged denizens of our woods and fields. It is, perhaps, too much to expect that women should, in this particular, exercise their common sense, and refuse to be fashion led. For some bonnets felt is divided into strips and two or more shades of colour are sewn or plaited together just as straws would be; in browns, fawns and greys the effect is remarkably good. With many of the fancy straws the trimming is velvet, and Autumnal fruits and flowers are liberally used. A stylish bonnet is of nutbrown straw, with a cluster of hedge nuts in various degrees of ripeness, while another has filberts. Ash berries, both for hats and bonnets, are in great favour again, as is ivy—the flowering ivy—oak apples, with shaded oak leaves in all tints of green and brown, and black-berries with bramble leaves. Of hats, the most novel French shapes are the Roland, with a round turned-up brim; the Auvent, resembling a peasant's hat, a revival of the Louis XVI., in lace straw with a wide brim turned up abruptly at the back where the trimming of ostrich plumes is arranged; and the Chapeau Paysanne, which is made in fancy straw of various colours blended in one plait. It shades the face, and is usually trimmed with black velvet bows in front and at the back, and a profusion of field flowers and grasses.

SWIMMING THE NIAGARA RAPIDS.

WILLIAM J. KENDALL, who swam the Niagara whirlpool, on August 25th, paid Buffallo a visit incognito. The New York *World* correspondent obtained an interview with him in the afternoon, when he said: "The rapids extend, I should judge, about three-quarters of a mile, but I went in a little above, making the distance traversed probably a mile. After I entered the water my experience was a rough one. First, I was carried towards the Falls over three hundered feet by a counter current. But at this stage I had control of my movements. I swam out toward the Canadian shore, where I saw the current was going the opposite way, in order to get into it. Once in the current I got there very lively. When I struck the first wave under the old railway bridge, my friends had driven ahead of me with my clothes, and they gave me a cheer, which I heard distinctly, although it seemed to me that everybody was hollering blue murder up there about that time. That was where I caught the first rapid, but I went over the first two all right; they seemed to have no whirl. But the third one—all I can compare it to is that it hit me like a locomotive. I was stunned by the blow and felt myself to be at the mercy of the waves from that on. I had no control of my actions whatever. After I got down as far as Buttery's Elevator I saw myself near the shore, but whenever one of those waves hit me I turned a complete somersault. I could not breathe part of the time, but when I got to the top I tried to get the old wind out of me and catch a fresh supply. Then a wave would strike me and down I went in less time than it takes to tell it. When I got to the American side and saw the rocks so close to me I thought to myself, 'If you turn another somersault and strike one of the rocks it will knocky-our brains out. Form that on I could see nothing, but could feel that I was being knocked about a good deal. My senses rather left me, and I could not tell a thing. I remember saying to myself, 'Bill, you're going round.' I could feel, but did not know where I was. I thought to myself, am I though? Where am I? But I could not realize my whereabouts. Very soon, however, I found I was through the rapids and in the whirlpool. I went round and round half a dozen times and then took a quiet little bath under water. It lasted some time. I felt myself sucked right down, how far down I could not tell you. I thought I went a distance of about four miles. But to tell the truth I went a great distance. I should say sixty or seventy feet sure.

"In the whirlpool I said to myself, 'Bill, this is the last effort of your life,' and I fought for dear life. I felt it was my last chance. When I rose to the surface after being submerged for a time, I vomited all over myself right in the water. After I felt the eddy carrying me towards the lower rapids, I made my way to the Canadian shore. I caught hold of a rock right there, and did not move until I was pulled out by my friends. I got there twenty minutes ahead of the team driven by my friends. Was I sensible? Yes, partly, but my head didn't feel right. They tell me I was unable to speak for ten minutes, and it was only after being well rubbed with brandy that I was able to speak. The first words I uttered were, 'Go away and let me alone.' My strength gradually returned, but my hands and whole body were subject to a continuous shiver for a long time. They could hardly hold me still. Next day I was still confined to bed and every muscle was pained by a touch. I am now fairly well over it."

TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE OF TWO KENTUCKY FAMILIES.

A SINGULAR story of poverty and privation is reported in the *New York Times*, which states that Township Trustee Spreget, of Evansville, Indiana, United States, was notified that his services were wanted at the river, and was directed to a small family boat lying near the water-works. The craft was a nondescript vessel, and bore evidences of hard usage. Its bow was staved in and nearly the entire roof blown off. The cabin of the boat was about ten feet long and twelve feet wide, and in this miserable cooped-up box were twelve persons whose appearance was an evidence of pinching poverty. Hollow-eyed, emaciated and with scarcely a rag of covering they lay upon the bare dark floor of the boat huddled together and contending with malarial fever. In the midst of them lay the dead body of an aged woman partially decomposed. Over this a piece of rag carpet had been thrown, the living occupants being too ill to move the body. The trustee at once sent for patrol waggons and removed the sufferers to the hospital, and then an inquest was held, a verdict of death from malarial fever being rendered. Mr. George Bush, one of the occupants of the boat was seen at the hospital very ill, but was able to give a clear narrative of the terrible and sickening experience to which they had been subjected. The story almost beyond parallel was as follows:—Until three weeks ago George and John Bush, brothers, were farmers in Meade County, Kentucky, about twelve miles from the mouth of the Salt River. Their land was poor, and it was with much difficulty that they obtained sufficient food to keep the wolf from the door. They finally became disheartened, and determined to try and better their condition further west. To this end they constructed a small boat, and on Sunday, July 25, both families, consisting of the brothers, their wives, and nine children—13 in all—together with the little belongings, embarked in the boat, and started on their trip down the river. They reached the mouth of Salt River late on Sunday night, and when Monday morning broke, were in the Ohio. Two weeks ago Nancy Bush, aged 57, George's wife, was taken ill with malaria, and, not being able to procure necessary medicine, it soon developed into typhoid malaria. The other members were stricken down one by one, until finally all were helpless. In this condition they were overtaken by a heavy storm, which tossed their craft about like an egg shell, throwing them from one end of the boat to the other. Their possessions were all swept away by the waves and the roof taken off. During this fearful night Mrs. Bush suddenly grew worse, and began pleading feebly for water, which no one could give her, and just as dawn broke she died in intense suffering and agony. All day long they drifted with the current, the hot sun beating heavily down upon the little group of sufferers. The approach of darkness gave them some relief, but the overpowering thirst and hunger nearly deprived them of all reason. In the morning they had drifted nearly opposite the city, when some fishermen saw the apparently tenantless boat and boarded it, discovering the condition of its occupants. They secured their lines and ran the boat ashore, after which the authorities were notified. All the sick people are being tenderly cared for, but hopes are only entertained for six of them, the fatal and fœtid atmosphere, tainted with the corpse, having had its effect upon the remainder. Mrs. Bush has been buried, and the boat burned.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 4.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Craigie L. and O.—In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866, and in the matter of the Fleming S and W. Co., and in the matter of the New Fleming S and W Co.—Nanabhoy Rustonji Ranina, Petitioner.

For Final Decree.

333-86—Nanu and H—Perozbai and another vs The Secretary of State for India in Council and another.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

3-85—Macfarlane and E—Fakeerchund Ghellabhoy and others vs Ootumchund Maneckchund and another—Jefferson, B and D—Part heard.

360-84—Jefferson, B and D—Rehmutbai vs Khumissa Essack and others—Bomonji and H.

539-76—Little, S, F and N—Lukhmidas Khimji and another vs Maneckvahoo and others—Hore, C and B.

471-85—Hore, C and B—C Conners vs John Anderson—Tobin and R.

84-85—Jefferson, B and D—Runchordas Chuturbhuj vs Khimji Dhunji and others—Crawford and B.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Defended New Long Causes.

315-86—Chalk and W.—G S Gardiner vs Charlotte Maria Gardiner *alias* Quanbrough and another —Cragie, L and O—(Matrimonial suit.)

341-86—M H Khan—Soonee Munji Ramji and others vs Soonee Kurson Ranna and others—Shamrao, P—Part heard.

For investigation of pauperism.

28-86—In person—Kessowji Jaitha vs Mulji Heerji and others—Part heard.

Short Causes.

331-85—Tobin and R—The Parell S. W. Co. vs Boodhram Ghose.

314-86—Payne G and S—Gowa Pitta and others vs Venayek Ramchunder Luxmonji, Little S F and N.

352-86—Tobin and R.—The Parell S. and W. Co. vs Jamnadas Jogidas.

370-86—Balkrishna and B—Lukhma Khushal and others vs Sadashiva Vishwanath Dhurundhur (Settled.)

384 86—Tobin and R—The Parell S. and W. Co. vs Furdonji Edulji Gimi.

385-86—Tobin and R—The Parell S, W. Co. vs Framji Cursetji Jassawala.

392-86—Tyabji and D—Bai Castoor and another vs Shah Munmohundas Purmanundas.

393-86—Payne G. and S—Mote Dhurma and others vs Venayek M. Ramchunder Luxmonji—Little, S F. and N.

396-86—Ardesir H and D—L N Banaji vs Hirabai and others.

397-86—Ardesir H and D—L N Banaji vs Josey Soorji Vussonji and another.

403-86—Ardesir H and D—Ruttonji Muncherji Colah vs Dorabji Framji Panday—Crawford and B.

Long Causes.

202-86—Hore, C and B—Bai Mancooverbai vs Nusserwanjee H Gheesta—Thakurdas, D and C—Part heard.

74-86—In person (a pauper)—Kadijabeebee vs Alimabeebee—Balkrishna and B—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

241-84—Thakurdas, D and C—Bai Sonebai vs Dowsey Gopall and others—Tyabji and D—Part heard.

358-85—Little, S, F, and N—Rustomji Pestonji Billimoria vs Lilladhur Shamji—Hore, C and B.—(Not to be called on).

Crawford and B—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act X. of 1870 and in the matter of Government and Wamon Sadashivji and others—F A Little—(Not to be called on.)

372-85—Macfarlane and E—Cadur Fackir Mahomed vs Haji Nur Mahomed Haji Sulleman and others—M M Munshi.

461-85—Macfarlane and E—Oomer Jamal vs Beg Mahomed Haji Abdool Rahman, &c.—Payne, G and S and Tyabji and D.

464-78—Shamrao P—Hurryshunker Bhaskerji vs Camaji Jeevaji Vunjaree and others—J C Cama.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 29th September 1886.

The C-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

2nd Bengal Cavalry—Lieut Col H C Kemble, Squadn Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Knowles, removed.

Lieut-Col C T M Higginson, Squadn Commander, to move up in grade succession, vice Kemble.

Lieut-Col C E Salkeld, Squadn Commander, to move up in grade succession, vice Higginson.

Capt M K Martin, Squadn Officer, to be Squadn Commander, vice Salkeld.

Lieut M E Willoughby, supernumerary on the establishment, 1st Bengal Calvary, to be Squadn Officer on probation, vice Martin.

Surgn-Maj J Young, M B, to the permanent medical charge of the regiment, vice Surg-Maj A S Reid, M B.

1st Bengal Infantry—Lieut A W de Wilton, Connaught Rangers, a candidate for the Bengal S C, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation.

6th Bengal Light Infantry—Lieut H J Roche, supernumerary on the establishment of the Regt, to be Wing Officer on probation, vice Maxwell, seconded for appointment to the Frontier Police Battalion, Garo Hills.

7th Bengal Infantry—Lieut D J C Macnabb, supernumerary on the establishment of the Regt, to be Wing Officer on probation, vice Cronin, vacated on appointment to the Burma Commission.

(G O C C, dated 24th July 1886, appointing Lieut H J Roche, 6th Bengal Light Infantry, to the 7th Bengal Infantry, is cancelled).

10th Bengal Infantry—Lieut G M Evans, supernumerary on the establishment, 8th Bengal Infantry, to be Wing Officer on probation, vice Hennessy, retired.

12th Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment—Surg D B Spencer to the permanent medical charge of the regt, vice Surg-Major J Young, MB.

13th Bengal Infantry—Lieut Col J W A Michell, 2nd-in-Command, to be Commandant, vice Worsley, vacated, dated 28th August 1886.

Maj E H Bingham, Wing Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Michell.

Cap E H Molesworth, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander, vice Bingham, and to remain seconded for appointment in the Assam Frontier Police Battalion.

Capt W T Fairbrother, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander, sub pro tem, vice Molesworth.

29th Punjab Infantry—Maj A J F Reid, Wing Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Tregear, appointed Commandant, 9th Bengal Infantry.

Capt R W MacLeod, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander, vice Reid.

39th Bengal Infantry—Lieut L C H Stainforth, Wing Officer, to be Adjutant, vice Perkins, vacated on appointment to the Burma Commission.

40th Bengal Infantry.—Lieut T M'Kay, Wing Officer, on probation, 44th Goorkha Light Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity.

Lieut J M O'H Sherer, Suffolk Regt, a candidate for the Bengal S C, to be officiating Wing Officer, on probation.

2nd Battalion 4th Goorkhas.—Surg Maj A S Reid, MB, to the officiating medical charge of the Regt, vice Bgde Surg J C Morice.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointment, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Army Pay Department.—Capt John Liptrott, Royal Munster Fusiliers, to be Paymaster, with effect from the 7th Sept 1885.

Capt Liptrott is posted as Paymaster to the 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

2nd Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry.—Lieutenant Colonel W Cox, on urgent private affairs, pending retirement from the service.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, 1st October 1886.)

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

The Hon Mr R W Barlow, Collr of Madras, privilege leave for one month, from or after the 11th October 1886.

Mr James Grose, to act as Collr of Sea Customs and of the Madras Dist and Protector of Emigrants, Madras, during the absence of the Honble Mr. Barlow, on leave, or until further orders.

Mr W Jacob Tate, to act as Dist and Sessions Judge, Cuddapah, during the employment of Mr. Grahame on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr Henry Moberly, to act as Sub-Collr and Joint Magistrate, Nellore, during the employment of Mr. Tate on other duty, or until further orders.

The Right Hon the Govr is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon Mr Shephard, Acting Advocate-General, of his seat as Additional Member of the Council of Fort St. George for making Laws and Regulations.

The Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr Patrick O'Sullivan, Advocate-General, to be an Additional Member of the Council of Fort St George.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Notifications.

The Governor in Council is pleased to nominate the undermentioned gentlemen to be Trustees of the Harbour of Madras:—Eales, Mr. William John; King, Mr. George; and Coleman, Mr. George Drury.

The Right Hon the Secy of State for India has granted to Mr. E D M Hooper, Depy Consvr of Forests, Third Grade, extraordinary leave without allowances for one month in extension of furlough.

Mr. G Harrison, Third Grade Sub-Inspr, Salt and Abkari Dept, is appointed an Actg Assist Inspr temporarily, and is posted to the Manikpatna Circle, with effect from the date of joining.

Mr. L D D'Vaz, Assist Inspr of Salt and Abkari Revenue, is transferred to the charge of the Negapatam Circle, during the absence of Syed Umer Sahib on leave, or until further orders.

Mr R M Brookes, Actg Assist Inspr of Salt and Abkari Revenue, is transferred to the Cuddalore Circle, vice Mr L D D Vaz.

Mr M S Noronha, Forest Ranger, Fifth Grade (on probation), is transferred from Trichinopoly to the South Canara District.

Fort St. George, 29th September 1886.

Capt S R Rawlinson, S C, Assist Commisy-Genl, 4th Class, to act as Assist Commisy-Genl, 2nd Class, with effect from the 26th Aug 1886, vice Col C McInroy, on furlough.

Lieut-Col G S Keith, S C, to be in charge of Pensioners and Holders of Family Certificates at St. Thomas' Mount, vice Col T Obbard, retired.

The following appointment has been made on the Personal Staff of H E the C-in-Chief.

Lieut J D McAndrew, Bl S C (8th Benl Cavalry), to be Aide-de-Camp.

The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Madras S C, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India:—

Lieut C E Lloyd, Royal Marine Light Infantry, Wing Officer, 19th Madras Infantry,—23rd July 1885.

The undermentioned Officer is granted leave out of India under the Leave Rules for the S C, with effect from the date on which he is struck off duty:—Col W G M Strickland, S C, p. a., for 182 days. Pension service—over 37 years.

The undermentioned Officer is granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Col W Rowlandson, Infantry, Commandant, 17th Madras Infantry (m c), for 182 days, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Notable Facts.—Intense heat augments the annoyances of skin disease and encourages the development of febrile disorders; therefore they should, as they can, be removed by these detergent and purifying preparations. In stomach complaints, liver affections, pains and spasms of the bowels, Holloway's ointment well rubbed over the affected part immediately gives the greatest ease, prevents congestion and inflammation, checks the threatened diarrhœa, and averts incipient cholera. The poorer inhabitants of large cities will find these remedies to be their best friend when any pestilence rages, or when from unknown causes eruptions, boils, abscesses, or ulcerations point out the presence of taints or impurities within the system, and call for instant and effective curative medicines. 10

DAILY EXPORTS—OCTOBER 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Macgregor s—500 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co.; 43 bales cotton, Sir C. Forbes and Co.; 77 bales wool, M. Suntookhchund; 22 bales wool, N. Thakurdass; 10,000 cwt wheat, Bombay Company Limited; 18,077 cwt wheat, Ralli Brothers; 800 cwt wheat, Lang Moir and Co; 5,996 cwt wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 27 bales goat and sheep skins, C. Essa and Co; 6 bales goat and sheep skins, E. Latham and Co; 70 cwt dry ginger, J Moroji; 94 bales wool, Dwarkadass; 1,880 cwt bonedust, N. Essa; 21 bales wool, J. Campbell.

Roumania s—662 cwt myrobollams, R. Vishram.

FOR HULL.

Sorrento s—7,199 cwt wheat and 1,750 cwt barley, L. Dreyfus and Co; 990 cwt myrobollams, A. Salmon and Co.

Niagara s—3,997 cwt wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Sutlej s—1,500 cwt barley, D. Sassoon & Co; 175 cwt goat and sheep skins, S. Runjunally; 25 cwt gum, A. M. Misrahi; 92 cwt gum, L. Ramjee; 115 cwt gum, J. Ahmedjee; 45 cwt gum, R. Visram, 105 cwt gum, E. Natha; 140 cwt gum, M; Coorji; 19 bales goat and sheep skins, H. C. H. Gunny.

Kerbella s—115 cwt gum, A. R. A. Kader; 35 cwt. gum R. A. Dossa.

County of Salop s—12 bales cow hides, E. Bates and Co.; 3,000 cwt barley, Lang Moir and Co.; 136 cwt turmeric, G. Jewandass; 67 cwt sandalwood, A. Hassum; 143 cwt turmeric, S. Ramji; 14 cwt hides, C. D. Patel; 60 cwt gum, M. Dhunji; 8 cwt linseed oil and 27 cwt castor oil, Glade and Co; 323 cwt sandalwood, Ramjee and Sons; 450 cwt horns, R. Caderbhoy.

Bengal s—4,009 cwt barley, A. Blascheck and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Orion s—87 cwt raisins, C. Jevanji; 38 bales twist, Tata and Co; 390 bales twist, Sassoon J. David; 235 bales twist, T. Topun.

FOR GIBRALTAR.

Roumania s—3,986 cwt wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Inchmornish s—1,500 cwt rapeseed, L. Dreyfus and Co

FOR CALCUTTA.

Umballa s—173 bales cotton, R. Luchmondass; 182 bales cotton, M. Mackenzie and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Yesso s—2,100 cwt rapeseed, and 99 cwt mustardseed Ritchie Steuart and Co; 4,000 cwt wheat, T. and Boutillier; 2,000 cwt wheat, Lyon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Orion s—175 bales twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	11 p.ct.	723½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	860
ank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	[illegible]	6 do.	125
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	41,100	$125	all	17½ do.	59
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	114xd

RAILWAY COMPANIES

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	–	£100
B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	–	£100	–	–	£100

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	1,060
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	430
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,030
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	240
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd.
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	0	125	125	Rs. 14	145
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 60	650
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	140
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,375
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 150	1,725
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	610
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	400
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	207½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	–	105
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	...	460
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	–	575
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	–	120
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	475
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	75	Rs. 75	680
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,703
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	550
Volkart Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	725

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	70	910
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,0.0	..	1,060
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,00		70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance C	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,750

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,338	1,000	000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	–	500
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	Rs. 5	105
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	390
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	690xd
Bellary S.&W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 24	520
Bo. Cotton Mf'g Co., Ld.	600	500	500		425
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	900xd
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	–	180
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	715
New issues	3,000	125	–	Rs. 125	17
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	700
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	Rs. 25	615
Cooria Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	880
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	912½
Dhurumsey S.&W. Co	3,000	2,000	2,000	...	13½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,070xd.
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	50	50	Rs. 20	700
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,070	1,000	..	655
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	–	165
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	–	900
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	5	55	87½	650
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,0..	50	Rs. 2	875
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	60	1,000	Rs. 25	445
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	500	Rs. 70	1,351
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,000	Rs. 25	667½
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	500	500	14-5-7	400
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	500	Rs. 45	1,230
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	965
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	930
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,000	100	Rs. 5	153
Madras United	500	000	1,000	Rs. 125	2,825
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	..	675
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1237½
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	25	..	187½
Morarjee Gocuidas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,590
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	–	510½
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	...	85
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000		800nl
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	915
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	575xd.
People of India S. & W Company	..	250	250	–	187½
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500	..	85
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	910
Ripon	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	920
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	–	1,290
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	Rs. 17½	500
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,290
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	–	685
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	410
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	25	...	247½
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	490
Western India S.&M Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	80 xd.
Luxmidas Khimji S. W. Co	776		1,000		820

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p.c.	185 140
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 18	14
Bapty Co., Ld.	625	200	165	Rs. 20	150
Barton & Co., Ld.	,000	00	100	10 2-3p.c	20
Do. New issue	500		37	1 2-3p.c	
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c	109
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p. ct.	620xd.
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	–	210
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	110
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,875
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	45	715
Bombay Municipal Bonds	–			6 p.ct.	101½
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	–	15
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	100	–	110
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	9½	[illegible]
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Rs. 11	[illegible]
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	..	[illegible]
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	500	100	10	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 20	[illegible]
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	16 p.ct.	[illegible]
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	40	Rs. 43	[illegible]
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct	[illegible]
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	[illegible]
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	6,000	200	50	5 & 7,	1[illegible]
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	...	[illegible]
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	8 p. s	55
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 19	302½
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	60	Rs. 15	100
Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	100	100	..	92
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	10	10	5	55oxd.
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Re 1	7½xd
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500		1,110
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 5	135xd
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	125	100	18	127
M. M. Mody & Co	2,000	200	200		208

NOTICES.

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL.

THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by

J P. HIGGINSON & Co.,
25, Castle-street,
Liverpool, England.

NOTICE.

JAMES PURDEY AND SONS,
GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTURERS,

BEG to inform Indian Sportsmen that they now supply Guns and Rifles of good workmanship and perfect shooting powers in several qualities at such low cash prices as to complete favourably with any of equal excellence.

Illustrated Lists on application to Audley House South Audley Street, London.

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G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.
The B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY
AND
The BHOWNAGAR; GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY,

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these four Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

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Bombay, B. Bunder.
Musjid „
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Chinchpoogly
Parel Station
Dadur
Sion
ooria
hat-Cooper
andoop
nah*
va
lan Junction*†
twalla
dawali
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rdee
sarah*
oorah
gaum
olalee B. Siding
Nassick Rd*
Kheirwadee
Niphar
Lassulgaum
Munmar
Nandgaum*
Naidongree
Chaligaum
Kujgaum
Gaina
Pachora
Myjee
Mussawud
Misowlee
Julgaum

Bhadli
Bhosawul Junction*‡
Sowda
Nimborah
Raver
Khanapur
Burhanpur
Chandnee
Mandwa
Dongergaum
Bagmar
Khundwa*†
Jawar
Beerh
Singaji
Harsud
Kirkeam
Bheringee
Hurda*
Timoornee
Pagdhal
Sewnee
Dharam
Khundi
Dularia
Etarsee for Hoshangabad
Rampur
Bagra
Semri
Sohagpore*¶
Paparia (for Pachmari)
Baakeri
Babai
Gadawara
Bohanee
Kureli (for Saugor)
Nursingpore
Kuruk Bail

Chindwara
Satari
Shapura
Mirgani (for Marble Rocks)
Nagpoor
Hula Gate
Budlapoor
Wangni
Narel
Chinchowli
Kurjut*†
Padesdari
Khandalla
Lanowlee*
Karli
Kurkulla
Tulligaun
Salaivadi
Chinchwud
Kirkee
Poona†¶¶
Loonee
Ooroolee
Yeoat
Kheirgaum
Patus
Dhond†
Boreball
Decksal and Bheegwan
Kartruz
Poomulwaree
Warrengaum
Nargaum
Khankeer
Mulkapoor
Biswa Bridge
Nandoora
Jullum†
Sheagaum*.

Parus
Dapki
Akola
Boregaum
Katipurna
Moortizapor
Mohona
Koorun;
Budnaira
Malker
Chandoor
Damergau
Poolgaum
Dygaum
Wurdah†
Pownar;
Sindee
Boree
Kapri
Saigaon
Jehwoor
Keim
Barsee Road
Marheh
Unger
Mohol
Packney
Sholapur*‡
Hoodgee
Kurubgam
Doodneh
Goodoor
Goolburga
Shahabad*†‡
Wadi
Nulwar
Yedagherry
Sydapore Road
Kistna
Chicksago
Raichore*†

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE

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Church Gate Street
Marine Line
Churney Rd
Grant Road
Mahaluxmee
Parell
Dadur
Mahim
Bandora
Andaree
Goregaum
Berewlee (Dysur)
Bhynder
Bassein Road
Veraur
Sopaila
Palghur

Bossur
Wangaum
Danoo Road
Goolwood
Wewjee
Sunjan
Bheelar
Damaun Rd.
Oodwara
Pardee
Bulsar
Dongree
Beeleemora
Umulsar
Nowsaree
Murolee
Sucheen
Surat¶
Amrolee
Sion

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Palonee
Unclesur
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Meagaum
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Mundala
Dubhoe
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Etola
Baroda*
Baiwa
Wassud
Nowley
Anand
Bhaluj
Oomret
Dakor

Thasra
Pali
Borehavi
Nariad
Mehmoodabad
Bararee
Ahmedabad†
Saburmutte
Ambli Road
Sanund
Charolee
Jackwara
Veerumgaum
Jhond
Patree
Kharraghora
Sabli Road
Lillapore Rd
Luctoran
Wadwan

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junc*
Chitapore
Mulkid Gate
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BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

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Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces.
From whatever cause arising.

THE EFFECT of this Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and Permanent, all the Miserable and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

whilst pleasant to the taste and agreeable to the stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerve and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed, Digestion is invigorated. The appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep cecomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes uller, the lips red, the eyes brighter, the skin taear and healthy, and the hair acquires strenag its action on the orgwing the impor ofncetrinonno hnbl?eit.r

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

ACTUALLY CREATES New Nervous Fluid and Brain matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life element, PHOSPHORUS, thereby infusing new Life Power into all parts of the system.

The unequalled Curative properties of this Preparation have spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions, Restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at every age, by nourishing, fertilising, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the Human Organization, thus ensuring a sound and Permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed. So that all the Duties of Life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

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R. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles, at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout India Full Printed Directions, for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases, are enclosed with each Bottle.

Manufactured only at
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N.W.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from Cheap useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before ou purchase and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations.

AGENTS—**TREACHER & CO.**
BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S COGNAC,

SHIPPED in five qualities, older and more mature than the generality of Brandies shipped to India.

Four Star and Three Star qualities are Fine Old Cognacs, needing no recommendation from us.

Two star quality is a most excellent Brandy, though comparatively new.

The quality we distinguish as "Monogram" brand is remarkably good at its price, suitab for admixture with Ærated Waters.

Four star...Rs. 41-8 Three star...Rs. 36-4.
Two star ... „ 33-4. One star ... „ 30-0.
Monogram Rs. 27-0.

A parcel of sample bottles forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.
The Brandies also in bulk and in Jars of two and four gallons.

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MRS. LAKE,
IS NOW SHOWING A LARGE VARIETY IN
BALL DRESS MATERIALS

Tulles and Nets in all colours.
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Piece Laces and Flouncings.

Jet Embroidered Edgings.
Lace Handkerchiefs and Fans.
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Pearl and Gold Ornaments.
Jet Aigrettes and Ornaments:
Garnitures of Flowers.

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MAISON DE MODES
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] [ESTABLISHED 1850

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Mr. P. S. King, Canada, Buildings, King St., Whit hal.
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ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c., for a lump sum, or on commission. Special Financial facilities afforded to approved parties.

(We have erected and successfully started several excellent-going Spinning and Weaving Mills in different parts of the country, and our Mr. Alcock has in addition been the responsible adviser throughout in the erection, starting and working of many more.)

Manufacturers of all kinds of cast and wrought iron work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Gates and Railings, Road Rollers kept in stock. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameters Cutters for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our works some of the largest and heaviest tools in India, and grands extended and improved our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

Importers of Machinery, Agents for Linen and other Belting, the "Kerlew" Patent Oil Gas Apparatus, Baird's Sight Feed Lubricators, etc.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated Valvoline Cylinder Oil, and specially prepared Valvoline Ring Spinning Spindle Oil (a trial solicited).

Plate, Bar and Angle Iron of the largest sections, also Diamond and Silver Steel, and Engineer's Stores and Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.

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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both an appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. it is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

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In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas Rorke, London.

Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and travellers

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used in stead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver of motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense in health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to hat produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not insure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair-dressing is requisite, Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world. Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic ; whilst old, enduring skin disorders that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them, It destroys the animalculæ which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, nature condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and develops the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d. ; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever orfebrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

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MARCKS AND COMPANY.

LADIES' WATCHES.

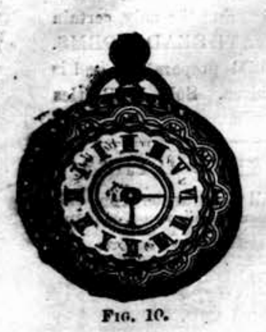

Fig. 10.

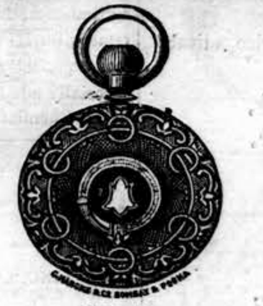

Fig. 11.

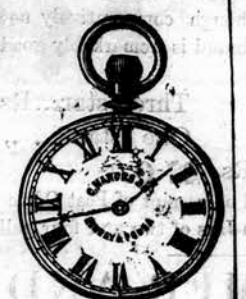

Fig. 12.

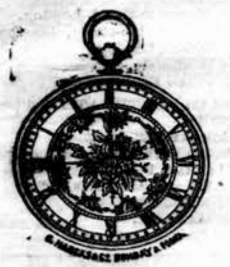

Fig. 13.

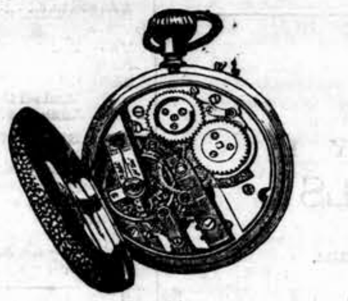

Fig. 14.

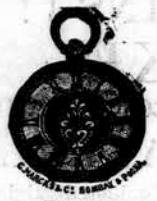

Fig. 15.

THE above illustrations of Ladies' Plain Watches will serve to give a fair idea of the size, usually worn. Fig 10 is a keyless half-hunter; Fig. 11, a key less hunter; Fig 12, keyless crystal face; and Fig. 13, a key winding crystal face. The details of the case ornamentation exhibit, of course, an endless variety. In ordering, it will suffice to state whether the Watch is preferred plain, engine-turned, engraved, enamelled, or jewelled, and the dial of gold or of white enamel. The seconds hand is generally dispensed with in Ladies' Watches.

Watches with lever movements will be as large as illustration No. 10. Still smaller sizes can only be made in cylinder, and they cost more in proportion, as they measure less. Fig. 15 represents the smallest size we make in this plain form. Rs. 125.

A keyless hunter of the same size, enamelled dark-blue, or green, and set with diamond, Rs. 600.

	Rs.	a.
Silver keyless hunting, plain, engine-turned or engraved, like illustration 11	45	0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10...	50	0
Do. crystal faced, like illustration 12...	40	0
Gold keyless crystal faced, like illustration 12	60	0
Do. hunting, like illustration 11	65	0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10	70	0
Do. half-hunting, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 10	130	0
Do. hunting, white enamelled dial, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 11... ...	125	0
Do. crystal face, 18-carat, like illustration 12	95	0
Fig. 10, half-hunting, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial...	175	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, keyless, leaver, enamelled	200	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial...	150	0
Gold keyless, highest quality, fully jewelled and compensated half Chronometer	350	0
Gold Watches of the most costly make in great variety... ... ... from Rs. 200 to	380	0
The above in enamelled cases, set with pearls or diamonds ... ... from Rs. 280 to	700	0

Note.—When ordering, please quote the number of illustration.

MARCKS AND Co., LIMITED,
MANUFACTURING WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

TILES & MOSAICS
of all description
for
ENTRANCE HALLS.
VERANDAHS
Ornamental & Glazed Tiles
for covering Walls, Baths,
&c. &c.

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TRADE MARK.

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Annual Sale, 8,000,000 Jars.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.

Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, Brit. Med. Jour., &c.*

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine ONLY with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. The title "Baron Liebig" and his photograph having been lately largely used by dealers having no connection with Baron Liebig, the public are hereby informed that the Liebig Company are the only manufacturers who are able to offer the article with Baron Liebig's guarantee of genuineness.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

FIRST ESTABLISHED 1825.

NEAVE'S FOOD

FOR

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THE BEST AND CHEAPEST FARINACEOUS FOOD.

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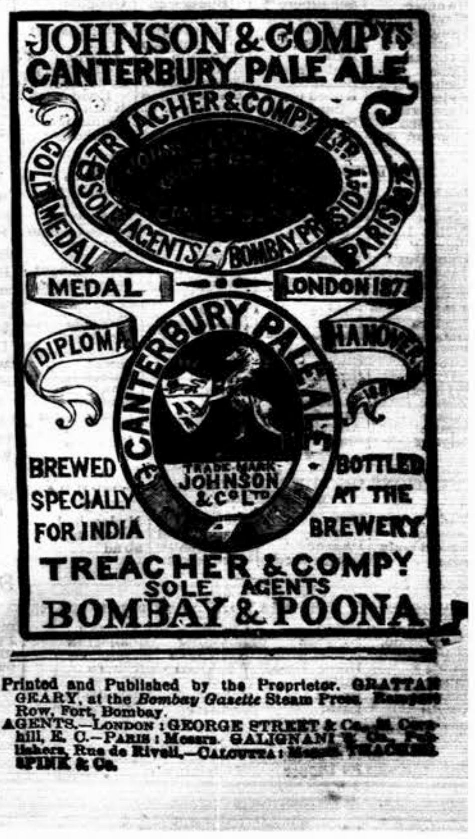

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